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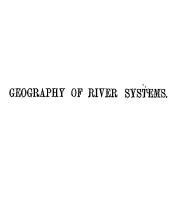
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BY

WILLIAM LAWSON, F.R.G.S.,

BY MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA, ADTHOR OF "OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY," ETC.

"Buunt de montibus amnes,"--Vineia.

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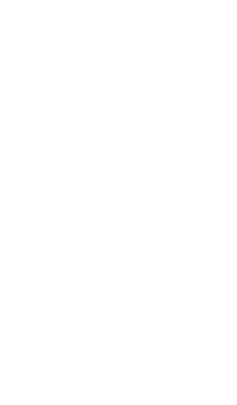
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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THERE is no necessity for pointing out the importance of studying River Systems; few persons acquainted with geography will be disposed to gainsay it. If, therefore, there is one branch of the science more deserving of especial attention than another, it is this In the present little work, the rivers are treated in much the same manner as in the author's "Outlines of Geography," but fuller details have been given. Each river is considered, first, in its · natural condition, and then in connexion with the towns belonging to its basin. In describing the towns, four points have generally been kept in view .- The position, manufactures and commerce. historical, and biographical associations. The last two heads are of course only glanced at and it is desirable that students should seek for fuller information from books of reference. In bringing out a Second Edition, the author has taken the opportunity of carefully revising the whole; and by leaving out some irrelevant matter, he has left space for inserting some additional rivers belonging to Asia and Africa

DURHAM, March 1865.



THE

GEOGRAPHY OF RIVER SYSTEMS.

INTRODUCTION.

Some sciences, from their very nature, encroach upon the provinces of others. Chemistry is one of these. - Geography is another and though it may, perhaps, be difficult-nay, even impossible-to define the exact limits of either of these subjects, yet their proper scope, aim, and province may be readily understood. Geography is connected with botany, natural history, political history, and nolitical economy, and yet it is quite distinct from any one of these subjects, and has its own proper field. We have prefaced these remarks, because we wish to introduce another auxiliary science to aid our study of geography,—one which, in the best geographical works, has long been recognised, but which has scarcely, as yet, found a place in elementary works of the same kind-we mean Geology. This is a science well worth studying for its own sake, not only because of the wonderful truths revealed to us, in studying its rocks and fossils, but also because of its practical value to the engineer, the miner, and the agriculturist But it is in its relation to physical geography that we wish at present to view it, and its importance will at once be seen when we remark, that upon the character of the rocks found in any district depend the character of the minerals associated with those rocks, and even the general appearance of the scene y, whether it is wild and picturesque, beautiful and undulating or tame and flat

In giving an account, therefore, of the various rivers, we shall frequently mention the geological character of their basins, and we shall thus very often see a reason why the country drained by one river should differ so much in appearance from the district drained by another, and why the basin of one abounds in minerals, while that of another is comparatively destitute of them.

For the benefit of those who are as yet unacquanted with geology, we shall here give a brief outline of the different systems of rocks, with the character of the scenery, and an account of the minerals associated with each system.

It is needless here to dwell upon the fact that different rocks are found in different districts, for this is a circumstance well known to all: in some places we find saudstone, in others limestone, and, in many parts of England, chalk. Now, as a general rule, these rocks are stratifiedthat is, composed of a great number of layers or strata, these layers may be often separated, as is the case with flagstones and slate, and even in sandstone the stratification may be seen. In many cases the remains of plants and animals are found in a fossil state-that is, hardened into stoneassociated with these rocks; and from a careful consideration of these fossils, and of the composition of the tocks themselves, geologists have been enabled to classify the. various strata, and to determine which are of the oldest formation, and which of the most recent We shall now give an account of these different systems, beginning with those of the oldest formation.

1 Meanorphic System — Therocks are hard and crystalline; slate and marble are obtained from among the status, and the cres of tm, copper, laad, silver, and gold are often found. The scenery in metamorphic districts is generally bold, runged, and bicturesque.

2. Silurian System —Among the rocks of this system we find roofing-slate and flagstones, with ores of mercury,

gold, and silver. The scenery is less bold than in Metamorphic districts, but more varied with hill, dale, ravine, and glen.

- 3 'Old Red Sendstone, or Descrizin System—The mmels are not very unportant, consisting principally of flagstone, building stones, and "Scotch pebbles" The scenery is often flat and tame, but at other times "the hils of old red districts present great diversity of scenery, here rising in rounded heights, there sinking in easy undulations,—now swelling into sunly slopes, and anon return winding glens or rounded valley-basins of great beauty and fertality.
- 4 Carbonferous System.—The minerals are very important, consisting of building-stone, limestone, marble, lead, and silver, but, above all, iron and coal. The scenery, upon the whole, is tame and unpicturesque, with the exception of some limestone distincts: the soil also is only moderately fertile.
- 5 Perman System The minerals, though not so valuable as those of the Carbonierous system, are yet of importance, and consist of sandstone, limestone, gryaum, and copper. The scenery is generally tame and flat, and the soil is better suited for pastures than for mixed husbandry.
 - 6 Trasse System The minerals are chiefly sandstones, flagstones, limestones, gypsum, and rock-salt. The scenery resembles that found in Perman districts. These two systems (5 and 6) are sometimes classed together as the New Red Sandstone.
 - 7 Oolsto System.—The minerals are of considerable importance, consisting of building, paving, and tile-stones, marble, alum, jet, and fuller's earth The scenery is, upon the whole, varied and pleasing, and the soil dry and fertile.
 - 8 Cretaccus or Chall. System The minerals are chiefly chalk and fini, and occasionally fuller's earth and buildingstone. The physical aspect of chalk districts is readily distinguished by the rounded outlines of the Inlis and valleys, as seen in the "Downs" of Kent and Sussex. These downs finder decellent slieep-pasture.

9 Tertary.— The minerals include building-stone, marble, pipe and potter's clay, and amber. The scenery in England is generally tame, but on the Continent the Tertiary districts are often varied and picturesque 10. The Post Tertary is now forming, and therefore

10. The Post Tertary is now forming, and therefore has no reference to physical geography in the way the others have I tembraces peat-mosses, coral-reefs, sand-banks, graveb beaches, and alluval deposits, and these accumulations are of greater extent, and are more rapidly formed, than might at first be supposed. The agencies which formed the various systems of strathed rocks and still at work,—rams, winds, and frosts are constantly wearing down the land; while earthquakes, volcanoes, and boiling springs are evidences of an upheaving force Rivers carry down mud to form delbas and beaches, and the Ganges is said to convey daily mite the Bay of Bengal as much solid substance as is contained in the greatest paramid of Egypt.

RIVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TAY.

Rasin.-The Tay rises in the southern Grammans, a few miles to the north of Loch Lomond. It flows in a northeasterly direction, and expands into the beautiful Eoch After leaving this lake, it receives the waters of the Lyon, and continues to flow towards the north-east until it is joined by the Tumel. The Tumel rises in the Moor of Rannoch—a dreary district, covered by an immense bog. This dismal tract covers an area of 400 miles. and extends from Ben Cruachan to the western extremity of Loch Rannoch It is destitute of trees, shrubs, and even heath, except on the shores of Loch Lydoch, where a few fir trees are found; and it supports no wild animals. nor is it visited by birds. Into Loch Rannoch flows the Ericht, which drains the lake of that name Loch Ericht lies in the heart of the Grampians, and on its wild shores Prince Charles Edward found a hiding-place for a while. when waiting for a ship to convey him to France. The three lakes we have mentioned, Lydoch, Rannoch, and Ericht, are all drained by the Tumel, which is also joined by the Garry. Near the junction is the Pass of Killiecrankie-a parrow glen about half a mile long. At the northern extremity of this pass. Mackay was defeated by Dundee, who died in the moment of victory, (1689) The Tumel is reckoned one of the most beautiful of Scotch rivers, and when it joins the Tay it rivals it in its volume of water.

After receiving the Tumel, the Tay flows to the south, and the scenery is very picturesque; but about two miles south of Dunkeld its character changes. Hitherto, the river has made its way through a Metamorphic district. it now enters the district of the Old Red Sandstone, and the remainder of its course is through a country fertile and well cultivated. Soon after entering Strathmore, the Tay receives, on its left bank, the Isla. This tributary brings with it the waters of the Shee and Airdle, which, when united, form the Erroch. After receiving the combined waters of the Isla and Erroch, the Tay makes a long sweep, and then expands into a large estuary, having been increased by its right-bank feeders, the Almond and The Almond rises to the south of Loch Tay, and before entering Strathmore, its course is through a wild and desolate valley The Eurn drams the lake of that name, the upper part of its course is grand and picturesque; below Crieff it flows through gently undulating plains

The total length of the Tay is about 110 miles, and, in volume of water, it is said to exceed the Thames. It's basin is bounded by the Grampians, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills, and embraces an area of 2400 miles. It is the finest salmon river in Great Britain.

Towns.-Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, Scone, Perth, Cueff. Newburgh, and Dundee.

Aberfeldy is a small place near the right bank of the Tay In the vicinity are the "Birks of Aberfeldy," celebrated by Burns. Dunleld is very pleasantly situated. It is chiefly noted for the rums of its fine old cathedral, which are very extensive; the choir is still used as the parish church In the abbey at Scone was the stone which served as the coronation-scat of the kings of Scotland, this stone was removed to Westminster Abbey by Edward I.

Perth has one of the finest situations of any town in Scotland, and the view from the top of Kumoul, a hill which his to the east of the city, is much admired. The town itself is very ancient, and was at one time the capital of Scotland. Here, in 1437, James I. was assassinated; and in 1600 took place the Gowrie conspiracy. At one time the giore trade was carried on to some extent un Perth, but this manufacture has declined, at present, the wearing of coloured cottons and ginghams gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The Tay is navigable as far as Perth, and there is considerable trade here, the exports are cluelly manufactured goods, ourn, potatons, and ashimo. Crieff, on the north banks of the Earn, is situated near the foot of the Grampians, and at the entrance of an important pass. The population is chelly employed in waving cotton and woollen goods.

Reidourgh, on the Brith of Tay and m the county of Fife, is a small port with a good harbour. Next to Kink-caldy, it is the principal scaport of Fifeshire, and has considerable trade, importing coal and hime, and export mig agricultural produce in the neighbourhood are two curious crosses of great antiquity one called the Mingdrum Cross, the other Macduff's Cross. The former is supposed to commemorate a victory over the Danes in the tenth century; the other was creeted as a sanctuary for any of the kindred of Macduff, Thane of Fife, who

might commit murder.

¥

Dunden's the greatest seat of the linen trade in the United Kingdom, the total value of its manifactured goods annually exceeds two millions. The chief imports are coal, flax, and hemp. The coal is brought either from the valley of the Forth, or from Newcastle and other ports of England; the flax and hemp come from Russia and Prussia chiefly. More than half the linens manufactured at Dundee are exported to foreign countries, and for the most part are sent to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to be shipped from these places, it being more advantageous to send them abroad as parts of general cargoes, than to send whole cargoes from Dundee.

THE FORTH

Basin.—It has its source in several mountain streams which rise on the skirts of Ben Lomond. Its general direction is to the south-east, and a little above String

it is joined by the Teith This tributary has two sources. one about five and the other about seven miles to the north of the source of the Forth. The southern branch of the Teith flows through Loch Katrine, noted for the beautiful scenery of the Trossachs, "which, extending at the foot, and on the broken and often precipitous slopes of Ben Venu, exhibit, both by land and water, so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many clens, capes, and bays, that it is impossible to advance twenty yards without having the prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of sight" After traversing Lochs Achray and Venacher, the stream is joined a little above Callander by the northern branch of the Testh, and then, having entered the fertile and undulating Strathmore, flows into the Forth

The plain of Strathmore—which we have mentioned also in speaking of the Tay—extends from Stiling to Stonehaven, and in its widest part has a breadth of sixteen miles. Its northern extremity is about a mile in width, and its western boundary may be indicated by a line joining Stonehaven, Crieff, Callander, and Aberfoyle. It belongs to the Old Red Sandstone district, and produces grain and potatoes in abundance. The upper part of the basin of the Forth belongs to a Metamorphic district, the river then flows through the plain of Stathmore, and, at Starhing, enters a Carboniferous distinct rich in coal and iron.

Between the junction of the Toth and String, the Forth is joined by the Allan, which rises on the northwestern decluyty of the Ochil Hills Below String the main stream receives the Bannock, which rises in the Campis Hills, and has a course of about the miles The Devon rises in the heart of the Ochil Hills, and joins the Forth just above Allao. The Forth now expands into a broad estiany called the Firth of Forth.

The basin of the Forth is bounded by the Campsie Hills, the southern Grampians, and the Ochil Hills, and embraces an area of about 646 miles The length of the river, from its source to Alloa, is about sixty miles, and the estuary is about fifty miles long. The upper part of its course is through a country beautiful and puturesque; then from Aberfoyle it flows through a rich, flat district, and its course is very tortous; thus is especially the case below Strining, where the woodings of the river are known as the "links of Forth". The estuary of the Forth has good anchorage ground, but scarcely a single good harbour. There are numerous islands in different parts of it, upon which the runs of castles and religious houses verywhere appear. The Firth abounds in fish, especially herrings and oysters; and near Stirling, and in several other parts of the river, are valuable salmon-fisheries.

Towns. — Aberfoyle, Callander, Doune, Dumblane, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, Bannockburn, Alloa, Kincar-

dine, Grangemouth, and Leith.

Aber foule, a small hamlet, is the scene of some amusing incidents in the tale of "Rob Roy." The scenery around is very picturesque Callander is a neat little town on the Teith, lying about ten miles from Loch Katrine During the five months of summer and autumn, not fewer than fifty strangers on the average are said to sleep at Callander every night, on their way to and from the district rendered classical by Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Doune, also on the Teith, is noted for its annual sheep and cattle fairs The cotton manufactory of Deanston is about a mile from the town, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants Dumblane, on the Allan, though once the seat of a bishopric, is now only a small village. Near the place was fought the battle of Sheriffmuir, (1715) Budge of Allan is a flourishing village, much frequented in summer on account of its mineral waters.

Studing is extremely well attented about midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow I is build on the declivity of a hill, which is crowned by a strong castle, the view from the top of which is almost univalled in Great Britan. The client munifactive carried on here is woollen, especially tartans The Forth is navigable as far as Striing, and steam packets run daily between it and Granton Pier String has been the scene of some memorable events in Scottish history. In 1297, Wallage defeated the English army close to the town. James II was born in the castle, and in it he basely murdered Earl Douglas, (1452) James VI. resided here with his tutor, the celebrated Buchanan, till he was threteen years of age, and here he was crowned (1567.)

Bouncolhura, on both sides of the Bannool, and two mules south-east of String, has long been noted for its woollen fabrues, which are chiefly tarians, tartan shawls, carpets, and tweeds, there is, also, on extensive coul-work nor far from the village. But Bannoolchurn is chiefly edebated for the victory gamed by Bruce, [1314] On the field of battle is still to be seen a large block of grantic, with a hole bored through, in which was fixed the pole of the Scottish standard on that memorable occasion. The stone is now protected by an iron grainly. About a mile from Bannockburn, at Sauchie Burn, James III. was defeated by his nobles, [1488], and after being wounded in battle, he was assessanted at a mill in the vicinity.

Allog is irregularly built, but has an excellent harbour. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, iron-works, and distilleries; and large breweries are in the town and vicinity. Alloa has a considerable foreign and coasting trade,-the principal imports being timber, hemp, corn, and colonial produce; the exports, coal, iron, ale, and whisky Kincardine has a good harbour and roadstead, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent Grangemouth is situated at the eastern extremity of the Forth and Clyde Canal, at a point where it joins with the small river Carron. It is the chief emporium of the trade of . Stirlingshire, and exports iron, grain, wool, and manufactured goods; the principal import is timber, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent Carion iron-works, three miles from Grangemouth, were at one time the most extensive in Great Britain, but though still very important, they are now surpassed by some in the basin of the Clyde.

Leth, being the port of Edinburgh, has considerable foreign trade, principally with the Baltic. In spite of many improvements, its port labours under many disadvantages at low water the tide recedes about a mile from

the shore—The Duke of Buccleuch has constructed a fine harbour at Granton, about a mile to the west of Leith, and this may probably take away some of its trade

THE TWEED.

Basin—The Tweed rises in the neighbourhood of Hart Fell, and flows to the north-east until it is joined by the Lyne from the Pentiund Hills. It turns then south-east and receives the Estrick, with its affluent, the Yarrow. The Tweed now flows to the north and is joined by the Gala, then tuning eastward it receives the Leader or Lauder. Then making a great sweep, the river flows on to Derwick, receiving from the south the Teviot and Till, and from the north the Black and White Adders Including windings, its length is about 100 miles.

The basin of the Tweed is bounded by the Cheviots, the Lowthers, and the Pentland, Murfoot and Lammermur Hills, and embraces an area of 11
Instead of considering the Tweed basis ablain country, diversified with 1

Kelso and Berwick. The water of the Tweed is peculiarly pure and limpid, and abounds in fish; as a salmon river, it is second only to the Tay

Towns.—Peebles, Inverleathen, Ettrick, Selkirk, Galashiels, Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey, Earlston, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Coldstream, Flodden, Greenlaw, and Berwick.

Peciles is pleasantly situated in a mountainous district, it was long a hunting residence of the kings of Scotland, especially of Alexander III. Mungo Park, the African traveller, practised for some time as a surgeon in Peciles. Twee lettlers in a popular watering place, brought into note by Sir Walter Scott's story of "St. Roman's Vell" Ettrick. The beautiful district through which the Ettrick flows is called Ettrick Forest, although it is now almost destitute of trees, because it once formed part of the great Caledonian forest 'The parish of Ettnick, near the head waters of the stream, was the burthinkee of Hoger the Ettrick shepherd.

Sellur, on the Dittroit, just below its junction with the Yarrow, has no manufactures, but on the neighbouring banks of the Ettrick are woollen mills, engaged in making lossery, tweeds, and blankets. Mungo Park was born within a mile of the town, and a monument has recently been erected to his memory. "In remote times Selkirk was distinguished for its manufacture of shoes, hence the expression, 'Souters [shoemakers] of Selkirk,' was, and still is, used as denoting the whole inhabitants." There is still preserved a standard taken from the English at the battle of Poldden. by the "Souters of Selkirk"

Galashets, situated on the Gala, in the midst of a fine pastoral district, has important woollen manufactures. The term "tweeds" was first applied to a particular land of cloth made here. A great deal of foreign wool is now used, especially in the making of flammels, which are noted throughout Scotland for their fine texture. The wool is brought to Leith, and then sent by rail to Galasheis Abbotsford, where Sir Walter Scott resided, is not more than a mile distant, being on the opposite side of the Tweed. Merca, structed three miles to the east of Abbots Tweed.

ford, possesses the finest monastic ruin in Scotland The monastery was erected by Robert Bruce, (1336), and has become celebrated through the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Three miles still farther to the cast is Dryburgh Abbey, where Scott was burned Eartston, near the banks of the Lauder, is famous for its "ginghams," shawls, blankets, and finnnels are also made. Near the village are the ruins of a castle, called "Rbymer's Tower," in which Thumas the Rhymer, who flourished in the thirteenth century, re-saded.

Hawick, in spite of many disadvantages,—being fifty miles from the sea, and forty from the nearest ceal-field,—has become an important manufacturing town. It is principally distinguished for its stockings, finniels, and blankets D Tohn Leyden, the celebrated poet and linguist, who died at Java, (1811,) was born in the vicinity of this town Jedbus gh is beautifully aituated upon the Jed, a feeder of the Teviot, and has broad streets and well-built houses

The woollen manufacture is carried on to some extent.

Kilso has been characterised by Scott, as "the most beautiful, if not the most romantic village in Scotland" There are no manufactures of importance, the town being chefly dependent on its retail trade. Kelso was originally a suburb of the town of Roxburgh. In 1460 James IL took and demobished Roxburgh, but in besieging the castle he was killed by the bursting of a cannon. His queen, however, continued the siege, and in a few days the castle was obliged to surrender. It was then destroyed, and has since remained in ruins

Coldst eam.—Formerly there was a ford across the Tweed at this place, and it was the ordinary passage for armies crossing the Border. In 1659 60 General Monk remided here, and raused a body of soldiers to which he gave the name of "Coldstream guards," a name the regiment still retains. At present a fine stone bindge crosses the river, and forms one of the greatest thoroughfares between the two kingdoms Floiders, a vallage five miles south-east of Coldstream, is memorable as the scene of the defeat and death of Janes IV, (1613) A large unprit pullar of

whinstone, called the King's Stone, marks the place where James fell.

Greenlans, on the Black Adder, though the county town, is of no great importance. Berward, at the mouth of the Tweed, is a forthfied town, surrounded by walls The river here is crossed by an old bridge of fifteen arches, and by a splendid railway vaduet of twenty eight arches The manufactures of Berwick are not of much importance. The fisheries form the principal business of the place The harbour here is not convenient, and in storing weather difficult to take; and as the river is not navigable to any great distance, the trade is not so important as we might expect. The exports are chiefly salmon, corn, coal, and wool; the imports, timber, iron, hemp, and tallow.

THE CLYDE.

Basin.—The Clyde rises in the Lowther Hills, not far from the sources of the Anna and the Treed, at an elevation of 1400 feet. At first its course is northwards, and then making a sudden turn to the south-west, it is joined by the Douglas Immediately afterwards it forms a succession of beautiful extended The first considerable fall is that of Bonniton, which has a perpendicular height of thirty feet. The river then rushes through a rocky channel of about half a mile, until it reaches the magnificent falls of Cora Lin. Here are three distanct breaks, being together eighty feet in height. About a quarter of a mile lower down is the smaller fall called Dundaff Lin, and below Linark are the falls of Stonebyres.

The river now takes a north-west course through a comparatively well cultivated distrat, and recovers an succession the waters of the Avon, the North and South Calders, the Kelvin, and Cart. At Dumbarton, where it receives the Leven from Loch Lomond, the Clyde spreads out into a broad estimary, which at Greenock attains a width of four miles Below Greenock, the firth bends to the south and spreads out into an open sea, and at Alisa Craig, where it terminates, is twenty miles broad. Its length to Dambarton is about minety-eight miles. The basin of the Chyde may be thus defined A ridge of hills runs from the neighbourhood of Greenock in a south-east direction to Queensbury Hill, then a ridge of lingh ground runs northwards to the Pentlands, and senates the upper courses of the Chyde and Tweed: a line drawn from the western extremity of the Pentlands to the Campase Hills, near Dumbarton, will complete the boundary. The basin thus defined embraces an area of 1550 miles.

The upper course of the Clyde is through a Silurnan district; Sandstone rocks appear in the neighbourhood of Lanark, but the remaining part of the river-basin belongs to the Carboniferous system The minerals in this riverbasin are very important Coal and rion are found in great abundance, the lead mines in the neighbourhood of Leadhills are the most productive in Scotland. Limestone

and freestone are also very abundant.

"Few rivers, perhaps none, can boast of seenery of greater variety of character, or of greater beauty, that the Clyde. Above Glasgow, its course is now through verdual tawns, now though rocky deflies, and now between steep and gorgeously wooded banks. Below the city, where it widens into an estuary, lofty hills rise on every side, and bound the far distance, lochs or arms of the see, resembling Norwegian fords, branch off at various points on the north and weet sides, carrying the eye into the recesses of the mountainous districts, while the shores are studded with beautiful watering-places, the summer recort of the Glasgow citzens all presenting a panorama of unequalled beauty, grandeur, and magnificence"—[Blacker: Impered Gautter.]

Towns — Douglas, Lanark, Strathavon, Hamilton, Bothwell, Rutherglen, Glasgow, Paisley, Johnston, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and Helens-

burch.

Douglas is a small old fashioned town in the vicinity is Douglas Castle, the "Castle Dangerous" of Scott Lan-arl, the capital of the county, is not a large place, the inhabitants are chiefly employed in handloom waving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Pausley. Lanark was

the scene of the first military exploit of Wallace,—he isslied the English sheriff Hazelrigs, and expelled his soldiers from the town, (1297.) **New Lawark** is a manufacturing village about a mile to the south-west No person is allowed to reade here unless he is connected with the factories. The cotton-mills were for a while under the superintendence of Robert Owen, the socialist.

Hamsilon is situated near the confluence of the Aron and Clyde Close to the town is Hamilton Paleac, a most superb structure, the pleasure grounds are the most extensive in Scotland, and the collection of paintings in the place is almost unrivalled. About two miles from Hamilton is Bothwell Bridge, where the Covenanters were defeated by the Duke of Momomuth, (1978). Miss Journia Baillie, the celebrated authoress, was born at Bothwell Manse.

Ruther gien (pronounced Ruglen) was once a place of greater importance than Glasgow, the latter, previously to 1226, being meluded within its municipal boundaries. At present it has a population of about 8500. Chasgow is the great seat of the cotton manufacture in Scotland, it has also extensive iron-works, and the chemical works of St Rollox, in the north-east part of the city, are the largest in Europe Glasgow is also the earter of the foreign trade of Scotland, juts principal exports are coal, iron, machinery, and manufactured goods; the imports are chiefly ground flour, imber, rawe cotton, and colounal produce. A branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal joins Glasgow at Port-Dundas The population is about 395,000.

Next to Glasgow, Fastey is the pruncipal manufacturing town in the west of Scotland; for shawls it is espicially noted, it has also important manufactures of cotton and silk. Joinston, on the Black Cart, has important cotton manufactures, and there are also large brass and iron foundnes. The rise of this town has been very rapid; in 1781 it contained only 18 persons, its present population is 7000. Renfice is near the junction of the Cart and Clyde. About two miles to the south-west is Ellershe, and to be the burthplace of Wallace.

Dumbarton is situated at the junction of the Leven and

Clyde, the principal manufactures are ship-building and rope-making. The castle, built on a steep basalite rock, is of great antiquity, and in the armouny is kept the double-handed sword of Wallace. Port Clasgow was originally the deep-water harbour for the city of Glasgow. In 1693, the ground on which this port stands was purchased by the magistrates of Glasgow, and the foundations of the present town and harbour hald. Since the improvements, however, which have recently been made in the navigation of the Clyde, the greater part of the trade belonging to Glasgow, which before centred in the port, has been transferred to the city. The most important branches of business in Port Glasgow are ship-building and sail-cloth making, and it is the principal place on the Clyde for the importation of timber.

Greenech has important manufactures and considerable rade: ship-building and sugar-refining are carried on to a great extent James Watt was born here in 1736, and it has been determined to raise a monumental tower to his memory This structure is to be erected on an eminence 289 feet high, and will itself have a further elevation of 225 feet. It will cost about £10,000, and will take about twelve years to complete it Helensburgh, on the opposite side of the Clyde, is prettily situated, and is a favourite watering-place.

THE HUMBER, INCLUDING THE OUSE AND TRENT.

Basin —The Ouse is formed by the junction of two streams, the Swale and the Ure. The Swale ruses in the Feanuse Chann at Shunnor Fell, not far from the source of the Eden, and flows south-east until it is joined by the Ure. The united stream, under the name of Ouse, now continues in a south-easterly direction, and recovers the Nidd. At York the river begins a large sweep round to the Humber, and receives in succession the waters of the Wharf and the Derwent, the Aire and the Don The Wharf is one of the most beautiful streams in the island; the Derwent rises in the North York Moors, and flows southwards, the Aire receives the waters of the Calder;

the Don rises near the common boundary of Cheslure, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and, after flowing for a short distance to the south-east, takes a bend to the north, and joins the Ouse not far from the junctions of the Aire and Derwent. The length of the Ouse is about 150 miles. The Trent rises in the moors of Staffordshire, about

four miles north of Burslem, it then turns south-east. and is joined by the Sow and Tame. The Tame is formed by two branches which unite at Tamworth, the more eastern of these, called the Anker, rises a few miles north of Coventry, the western branch, or Tame proper, rises between Walsall and Wolverhampton , it then turns south, and having approached within two miles of Birmingham. changes its course to the east, and then flows northwards. and, having received the waters of the Anker, joins the Trent This river now takes a north-easterly direction, and is joined by the Dove, which separates the counties of Derby and Stafford Flowing eastward, the Trent next receives the Derwent and Soar, the former uses in the high lands near Holm Moss, east of Manchester; the latter rises in the central plain of England, not far from the source of the Welland. The Trent now turns northeast, and then almost due north to its junction with the Ouse

"The course of the Humber, below the nunction of the Trent and Ouse, is winding, and contains some extensive sandbanks. Opposite the town of Hull the Humber is three miles wide Opposite Spurn Head, at the outlet of the Humber, the width is about five miles. The distance from the confluence of the Ouse and Trent to Spurn Head

is about thirty-nine miles"

The basin of the Ouse and Trent is bounded on the west by the Pennine Chain, and its continuation, the Moors of Staffordshire. On the north, a ridge of high land separates the basin from that of the Tees eastern boundary is formed by the North York moors and the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire wolds; and on the south the highest part of the central plain of England forms the water shed between the Soar, Avon, and Welland The basin of the Ouse and Trent, including the Humber, embraces an area of nearly 10,000 miles.

The geological character of this district is well defined. The rocks of the carboniferous system which appear in the lower part of the basin of the Tweed are continued in the Pennine chain, and to a considerable distance on each side as far south as Derby, and hence we have the important coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, Whitehaven, Leeds and Nottingham, South Lancashire, and North Stafford There are also three other detached coal-fields in the basin of the Trent,-those of Leicestershire. Warwickshire, and South Staffordshire The North York moors belong to an Oolitic district, the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire wolds are composed of chalk, and the remainder of the basin of the Ouse and Trent, with one or two slight exceptions, belongs to the New Red Sandstone system The district between the lower part of the Trent and Don belongs to the Tertiary system, and the appearance of the district is worth notice. It is an im mense boggy peat covered with heath, very soft, and in some places will not bear a sheep. These mosses are only passable on foot, and there is hardly a bush or tree to be seen. This waste covers an area of 10,000 or 12,000 acres. The low tract extending from Bridlington Bay to Hunstanton Cliff, including the Fen district, belongs to the same geological system

Towns on the Ouse, -Richmond, Northallerton, Rivon. Knaresborough, York, Selby, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pontefract, Sheffield,

Rotherham, Doncaster, and Goole.

Richmond is most picturesquely situated, and commands many fine views of the Swale,-its bold rocky hanks, and the well-wooded country around Northallerton has large annual cattle fairs: a short distance from the town is Standard Hill, celebrated for the battle fought there in 1138. Ripon has the appearance of a wealthy and respectable town, though there are no manufactures The neighbouring country is rich and well wooded, and has many objects of attraction and interest, among which may be mentioned Studley Park, with the fine ruins of Fountain's Abbey. Knaresborough is beautifully situated on the banks of the Nidd In the town

and neighbourhood are several objects of interest, including the ruins of the castle, the dropping well, and several curious excavations, in one of which.—St Robert's Cave—Eugene Aram committed the murder of which he was convicted fifteen years afterwards From Knaresborough and Ripon the principal manufacturing districts of the west of Yorkshire are supplied with agricultural produce.

The city of York is situated in the middle of a rich and fertile plain. It is enclosed by ancient walls, which have been turned into a delightful promenade. York Minster is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. A little to the west of York was fought the battle of Marston Moor. (1644.) and to the south is the village of Towton, where a sangunary battle was fought. (1461) Selby carries on considerable trade with Goole and Hull, as the Ouse is navigable here for vessels of considerable burden. The church is a portion of Selby Abbey, founded by the Conqueror, (1069,) in it Hemy L. was born.

Leeds, situated on both sides of the Airc, is the first woollen town in the kingdom. It stands in a rich coalfield, and, by means of canals and river communication, is connected with Hull and Livernool The staple manufacture is woollen: but the spinning of flax and worsted as also an important branch of industry. Early in the sixteenth century. Leland describes Leeds as "a market town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well built. and as large as Bradford, but considerably less than Wake-

field." The population at present exceeds 200,000 Bradford, situated on an affluent of the Aire, is a busy, thraving place, the principal business of the place consists in the production of worsted yarns and stuffs Every seventh year a festival is kept up with great ceremony in honour of Bishop Blaise, who is said to have been the inventor of wool-combing. Halifax, on the Hebble, a branch of the Calder, is an important manufacturing town The cloth manufacture was introduced here in the beginning of the fifteenth century Huddersfield, on the Colne, another feeder of the Calder, carries on a flourishing trade

m cotton and woollen goods, especially the latter. Densury, on the Calder, is celebrated for its eleddy mula. In these mills woollen rags are torn to pieces by machinery, and, having been reduced to their original state of wool, are again made into cloth. This shoddy makes blankets, drugsets, table covers, and army clothing.

uniggers, such except, and amy nothing, which are walkfulf, a well-built town on the Calder, is one of the principal corn markets in England, it is also a considerable mart for wool and cattle. The battle of Walefield (1460) was one of the most important in the war of the roses. Pointfract, about two miles from the banks of the Aire, is a respectable town without manufactures. The vicinity is famed for gardens and nurseries, which supply the markets of York. Leeds, and Doncaster; large quantities of liquorice are also grown here and supplied to London and other places. The castle of Pontefract, so often mentioned in English history, is now a mere ruin, most of its site being covered with gardens.

Shefield is struated at the confluence of the Sherf and Don It appears to have been noted for its knives at a very early period, for Chancer mentions the Sheffield "theyrel," or whittle. Cutlery is still the most important branch of its industry, it is also noted for the manufacture of steel, plated goods, and files. Most of the steel used in Birmingham and other places is prepared at Sheffield It is connected by rail with Grimsby, Liverpool, and Manchester The population is about 140,000. Rotherham, at the confluence of the Rother and Don, has long been distinguished for its manufactures of cast-ron. The Don is here navigable for vessels of fifty tons burden.

Deneaster is a handsome and well-built town. It has no manufactures, but being in the centre of a populous and highly-enlivated district, it has an extensive retail trade Goole, a few years ago, was an obscure hamlet; it has now a population of 6000. It owes its rise partly to its situation at the confluence of the Ouse and Don, but principally to the opening of its canal by which it communicates with Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Towns on the Trent.—Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staf-

ford, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Birmingham, Tamworth, Burton, Ashborne, Uttoxeter, Matlock, Belper, Derby, Leicester, Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough

Newasia, and vanious.

Newcasie-under-Lyne —The origin of the term Lyne is doubtful, but the best authornies refer it to the fact of its standing near the ancient forest which formed a line or limit between the County Palatine of Chester and the rest of England, the same appellation is common to other towns in the vicinity. Newcretle stands upon a small branch of the Trent, and its their business consists in the manufacture of lasts. In the vicinity is the district called the "Totterns," of which Burslem is the centre. All through the district the soil contains a great variety of clays, and under the clay are rich beds of coal. Extura, the famous pottery established by Wedgewood, is situated about a mile and a half from Newcastle under-Lyne. Stafford, on the Sow, is the capital of the county, and has some manufactures of leather.

Weberhampton has long been celebrated for its manufacture of locks, but the best are now made in London and Birmmigham. Its staple business now is, perlaps, japanned ware. Webseld, on a small feeder of the Tame, is noted for the manufacture of stirrings, spurs, and bits The towns of South Staffordshire have great natural advantages, for earrying on the manufacture of iron and hardware, as iron and coal are found in great abundance, and the whole district to the south and east of Wolvenhampton is covered with forges, furnaces, foundres, and coal buts.

Be menghan is supposed to have been the place where the arms with which the ancient Britons defended themselves were manufactured, but though its manufactures appear to have been of such ancient date, it is only within the last hundred years that it has become such an important town Eighty years ago it was not even a post town, and letters were directed to Brimingham, "near Walsall" A present it is, perhaps, the first city in the world for hardware, and it manufactures articles of every land, "from the most filmsy trinket to the nost ponderous machine" Among other branches of business, we may mention the manufacture of steam-engines, firearms, steel-pens, buttons, pins, and gold rings. Birmingham has been pronounced the healthnest town in England; its present normalization is about £26,000

Tameorth, on the Tame, had formerly manufactures of woollen-mad calne, but of late years they have declared Drayton Manor, the seat of the late Sr. R. Peel, is about a mile south of the town **Durton on-Trent is celebrated for its ale, large quantities of which are sent not only to London, but also to India and China. The old bridge across the Trent has thrity-seven arches, it is 1945 feet in length, and is considered the longest in England. **Aborne, on the Dove, has some manufactures of cotton and lace, but the chief trade of the place is in cheese and malt. The scenery in the vicinity is very romantic. **Utocater** possesses the best agricultural markets in the country, it has also some manufactures of hardware.

Mathed, on the Derwent, is beautifully situated in the midst of romantic and pecturesque scenery. The mhabitants are employed chiefly in a large cotton manufactory, or in the lead mines of the vicinity. But, perhaps, the prosperity of the place depends principally upon the visitors to its mineral springa. About a mile from Matlock is Comford, where Arkwright had his first ection-spinning

mill. Belper is a prosperous town, depending chiefly on tis cotton, silk, and hosery manufactures, nails and earthenware are also made to some extent. Derby is well situated for manufactures, having an extensive command both of water power and coal. The prancipal manufactures are silk, procelan, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of Spar: here are also some extensive lead-works Wilham Hutton, the antuquary, and Richardson, the novelist, were natives of Derby. Leasuer occupies the site of Rade, an important Roman

Lecester occupies the site of Males, an important Roman station. The staple manufacture is that of cotton and worsted hosiery. In a mendow adjoining the town are the runs of a monastery of the Black Friars in this abbey Wolsey duci, (1820) Loughbowough has considerable manufactures of woollen, hosiery, and lace; it has also a trade in coals, which are brought from the Ashby coal-field

Nottingham is built on a rocky eminence about half a mile from the banks of the Trent. It is the great centre of the bobbin-net and lace manufacture, beside which it enjoys a large share of the stocking trade. Its present castle stands on the site of an ancient one, built in the time of the Conqueror David L was confined a prisoner here, after the battle of the Standard, and here Mortimer, Earl of March, was seized by Edward III, and his friends Newark is situated at the junction of the Devon and Trent. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, cattle, and wool, and large quantities of limestone and gypsum, quarried and prepared in the neighbourhood. are sent to London. On the north-west of the town are the ruins of an old castle, which was rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called New work: from this castle the town takes its name Here king John died, and here Charles L delivered himself up to the Scots, Gainsborough carries on a considerable trade, as the Trent is here paytochle for vessels of 150 to 200 tons builden. It also communicates by means of canals with London, Bristol, and Liverpool. There are some shipbuilding yards here and also brass and iron foundries.

Towns on the Humber.—Barton, Hull, and Grimsby. Barton, at the time of the Conquest, was one of the principal ports on the Humber. It was then a fortified town, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are still to be seen. At present a considerable portion of the inhabitants are engaged in making bricks and tiles Kingston-on-Hull received its name from Edward I. who erected a fortress here, and constituted the place a chartered town. It is now, perhaps, the third port in the kingdom, and carries on an extensive trade with the Bultic, Mediterranean, and America. The principal imports are timber, corn, iron, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, and indes, the exports, hardware, earthenware, woollen, and cotton goods. Wilberforce was a native of Hull, and a fine monument has been erected to his memory Grimsby was anciently a port of considerable importance, and in

the time of Edward III sent eleven ships to the siege of Calaxs But owns to its harbour having become choked up with sand, the importance of the place declined, and sixty years ago it had not 1000 inhabitants. But in 1804 a splendid new harbour was opened, and since then its trade has rapidly increased. Its present population is about 9000

THE GREAT OUSE.

Basin.—The Great Ouse rises near Brackley, on the borders of Oxford and Northampton: it then flows northeast and is joined by the Tow from Edgehills: turning then to the east it next receives the Ousel or Louvet The course of the Ouse is now very winding until it is joined by the Ivel, another right-bank feeder. The river then flows to the north as far as Huntingdon, and then turning to the east it receives the Cam, which rises in Essex. It now again flows northwards and is fed by the Lark and Lattle Ouse There is a canal from Huntingdon sluice to Denver sluice, a distance of about twenty miles, called the New Bedford River, a great part of the water of the Ouse goes in this channel. About three miles above Lynn the river formerly made a great bend, which obstructed the outfall of the water, but this has been remedied by a straight cut called the Eau-brink Canal, which is about two and a half nules long The total length of the Ouse is about 150 miles

The basm of the Great Ouse is enclosed by the East Anglan heights, the Chiltern Hills, the Edge Hills, and a ridge of high ground running from the Edge Hills to the north east The Chiltern Hills and East Anglan heights are composed of chalk, the other part of the basm of the irver belongs to the Ochiti system, except in the Fen district, where the Tertiary formation appears. The whole of the basm is flat, the source of the river being only about 260 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery of the upper part is generally pleasing and diversified, and the country is well suited for agriculture; but in the lower part, where it forms a portion of the Em district, the

country is tame and flat. The area of the basin is about 3000 miles

There is abundant evidence to prove that, at one time, a great portion of the Fen district was well timbered and cultivated. Trees have frequently been found under the surface with their roots firmly fixed in the soil where they grew, grass lying in swathes as when first moved, boots and shoes of a pattern worn in the time of Richard II. have been discovered eight feet below the present surface. It appears that previous to the Roman invasion the sea, at spring-tides, overflowed very extensive tracts of low land lying round the Wash : but most of the water was carried back to the sea by the channels of the Ouse. Nen. and Welland Subsequently the beds of the rivers became obstructed, and, therefore, could not drain the mundated tracts as formerly: the water would then stagnate, and the country rise above its former level. Before the Reformation a large portion of the Fens belonged to rich religious houses, and dramage seems to have been conducted with considerable success Afterwards the dikes and drains appear to have fallen into decay, until the subject was taken up by the Earl of Bedford in the time of Charles L. He cut the old Bedford River, and the new Bedford River, which runs parallel with it, was excavated some years later Great improvements have been made since, and a great part of Bedford level has been brought under cultivation. and produces gram and flax in considerable quantities, "but there is still sufficient fenny land to yield a rich harvest of wild fowl, in winter, for the London market"

Towns.—Buckingham, Toweester, Stony Stratford, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Bedford, Biggleswade, Huntingdon, St Ives, Cambridge, Ely, Bury St Edmunds, Thetford, and Lynn

Buckingham is pleasantly situated upon the Ouse Formedy is inhabitants were chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace, but this trade has declined since the rise of the machine lace manufacturers of Nottingham. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone and marble Toucceter, on the Tow, is a place of great antiquity, it was probably a Roman station Stony Evaford, at the junction of the Tow with the Ouse, was on the line of the ancient Wating Street. At an inn in this town Edward V. was seized, with Grey and Vanghan, by Richard Duke of Gloucester

Leghton Buzzard, or properly Beau-descri, is a thriving place upon the Ousel . straw-platting gives employment to many of its inhabitants Newport Pagnel, at the junction of the Ousel and Ouse, is an ancient town: its staple business is lace-making Oling is a small place which formerly carried on some manufactures of lace, silk, and hosery; but these lawe declined. The house in which Cowper resided, and the arbour in which he studied, are still preserved.

Belford is situated in a pleasant vale on both banks of the Ouse Formerly the lace trade was carried on to some extent, but has declined since the introduction of machinery into its manufacture. The Ouse is navigable as far as Bedford, and there is considerable trade with Lynn, chiefly in malt, coals, timber, and iron. A mile south of the town is Elstow, the britiplica of Bunyan. Huntingdow stands on the left bank of the Ouse, and carries on some trade in corn and wool. Here Cromwell was born, (1899) St Pets has some trade in agricultural produce:

its sheep and eattle markets are also important.

Cambridge, built on both banks of the Cam, presents
few objects of interest if we except its University, There
are no manufactures, but there is considerable trade carried on with Lynn, as the Cam is navigable here. The

origin of Cambridge University is involved in obscurity, but it is supposed to have been founded by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, in the seventh century, and to have been restored or improved by Edward the Elder. Jeremy Taylor and Richard Cumberland were natives of Cambridge. Elg, on the left bank of the Ouse, is principally celebrated for its eatherlat! There are extensive gardens in the vicinity, most of the produce of which goes to Cambridge and London.

Bury St Edmunds, on the Lark, was a considerable town in the time of the Saxons. In 903, the body of St Edmund, king of the East Angles, was brought here; hence the name It has large markets for corn and cattle. Sir Nicholas Bacon and the late Dr Blomfeld were born here. Thetford, on the Little Ouse, was, during the Heptarchy, the chief city in Base Anglin, and the seat of a bislop, the see was transferred to Norwich, (1094) It is now a little straggling place, but has a neat and respectable ampearance.

Lynn, situated at the mouth of the Great Ouse, is a place of considerable importance. It is the outlet for the counties drained by that river, and exports agricultural produce, especially corn : its cinef imports are coal, timber, and wine. The harbour is large and commodious, but owing to shifting sands, and the rapidity of the tide, which rises twenty feet, its anchorage is not good.

THE THAMES.

Basin.—This river has its source in four rivulets, which rise in the Cotswold hills—the Leek Colne, Clurin, and Ilas. The Churn rives within three miles of Chelteniam, and flowing to the south-east, joins the Ilas, which rises a little south-west of Coinceste. Flowing to the not the-east, the Ilas, as the main steam is now called, receives the waters of the Colne and Iech, and becomes invigable for barges. Continuing in the same direction, it is next joined by the Windrush and Evenlode, which also rise in the Cotswold hills. The Isis now bends to the south, and receives the Cherwell from Edge Inlle, a little further down the river is joined by the Ock, which rises in the Vale of the White Horse.

This vale receives its name from a large figure of a lorse, which is cut in the brow of a chalk hill, near Wintage. The horse is represented in a galloping position, and covers nearly an aere of ground. At stated periods the peasants of the neighbourhood assemble for the purpose of clearing the figure from weeds and preserving its form, this custom of "scouring the white horse" is attended with a ruster festival.

The Isis, after receiving the Ock, is next augmented by the waters of the Thame, which rises in the Chiltern hills. The combined river is now called Thames, though the common explanation, that this word is a compound of Thame-isis, seems to be a mistake. Thames is the old name for the whole river from its source; and Isis appears to be only a contraction of the Latin form Thameses.

The Thames now makes a great sweep round the southern extremity of the Culturen hills, and receives on the
right bank the Kennet and Loddon "The Kennet swift,
for silver else renowned," rises in the Marlborough Downs,
and at Reading joins the Thames This river now flows
to the north, and then again bending southwards, receives
on the left bank the Colne, on the right the Wey and the
Mole The Colne rises in the Chiltern hills "The sullen
Mole, that rumeth underneath," rises in Sussex, and flows
at first through a flat country it then flows through a
beautiful valley in the chalk range of the North Downs
Here, in dry weather, it altogether disappears, and rises
again in a spring at Thorncroft, whence it continues its
course

The Thames now flows north-east, and, having received the Brent, passes London, and receives in succession the Lea and Rodung, Darent and Medway. The "seedy Lea" rises in the claik lidls near Lution, and jous the Thames near the East India Docks. The Medway was called by the ancient Britons egga, signifying a wanding course, to this term the Saxons prefixed the syllable mad, menting mid or middle, because the river ran through the middle of Kent. hence it came to be called Medwey or Medway A branch of this river, called the East Swale, together with the main stream, forms the Isla of Sheppey. The chall length of the Thames is 216 miles.

"Like all nver-systems formed of a great number of branches, the space drained (by the Thames) does not consist of one valley, but of many, all of which open into the largest valley, or the common recipient of their waters. The various subordinate drainages are separated from one another by intervening higher lands, which sometimes are offsets branching out from the exterior margin of the basin, and penetrating far into the general level of the drainage. It is not a physical truth that the entire drainage of a niver-system is always contained within a well-defined and continuous watershed, such boundary line may often be traced for some extent, but is often interrupted, nor is it true that the high lands which stand within such exterior margin or watershed are always offsets from the exterior margin or general watershed. The chalk hills of Kent and Surrey, which form the south inargin of the London clay beain, are entirely within the exterior margin of the Thames drainage "Long of Porter

The area of the Thames basm is about 6000 square miles. The upper part of this basm belongs to the Ooltife system; then from the junction of the Thames to the negablouthood of Windsor we have a chalk district the remainder of the river's course is through the Terhary formation. The scenery in many parts is very pleasing; and in the upper part of the basm the country is well suited for the production of gram and dany produce. Nearer London beds of clay are found, and the soil is better suited for pasture than grain, large tracts are also devoted to gardens. The Thames is neither rapid nor sluggish, and, above London, is noted for the purity of its waters. It has been well described by Denham —

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full"

Towns.—Witney, Woodstock, Banbury, Oxford, Abung-don, Aylesbury, Wallingford, Marlborough, Newbury, Reading, Henley, Great Marlow, Eton, Windson, St. Albans, Chertsey, Guldford, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, Chelsea, (Loxnox), Luton, Hertford, Ware, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Tunbridge, Maidstone, Chatham, and Sheerness.

Witney, on the Windrush, was once noted for its blankets, but the weaving has declined, and most Witney blankets are now made in Glamorgaushire Woodstock, on the Glyme, a feeder of the Evenlode, has considerable manufactures of lenthern gloves A palace here, the reudence of Henry II., was the seeme of some of the adventures of Far Rossmod; all traces of this building, however, have

long sance disappeared Blenheim Park, the residence of the Duke of Mariborough, hes to the south-west Woodstock is said to have been the birthplace of Edward the Black Prince and the poet Chaucer. Banburg, a neatand well-built town, is structed on the banks of the Cherwell; it has large fairs and markets, and is celebrated for cakes and all.

Orford, near the confinence of the Isis and Cherwell, stands on a plan; in the midst of meadons thickly planted with trees. The external appearance is very imposing, and the High Street is one of the finest in England. Oxford, or Oxford, as it is called by Chaucer, has no particular trade or manufactures, but depends mainly for support upon the University. This seat of learning is said to have been founded by Alfred some consider this doubtful, but at any rate, Oxford was noted as a place of learning in the time of the Confessor. The Boddean Liberary, founded in the sixteenth century by Thomas Bodley, is one of the finest in Europe. according to Act of Parlament, it can claim a copy of every newly-published book in the kingdom.

by Cissa, king of the West Saxons, which afterwards became one of the richest in England. The town is of no great importance at present, but has a considerable cornmarket. Aulesbury, situated on an emmence in the vale of Avlesbury, stands on an affluent of the Thame vale of Aylesbury is one of the most fertile districts in England, and great numbers of cattle are reared and fattened here. The chief manufactures of Aylesbury are silk-throwing and silk-weaving Ducklings and rabbits are bred in great numbers for the London markets. Wallingford, on the Thames, is a neat country town, with no manufactures, and only a small population, though at one time, according to Leland, it had fourteen churches. Marlborough, on the Kennet, is an old-fashioned town, with some trade in malting and rope-making; large quan tities of cheese and butter are sent to London and Bristol. Newbury has several large corn-mills in its neighbourhood. The Kennet is navigable as far as this place, and by a

canal it is connected with Bath and Bristol; it exports large quantities of gran, four, and mait, and unpotes building materials and articles of general consumption. In the vicinity, two battles were fought during the civil war, in both of which Charles I commanded in person. The first took place in September 1643, the second in October the year following. Domington Castle, to the north-west of Newbury, was the property of Chaucer; and here he spent the last two years of his life. he died 1400 Readang, the county town of Berkshire, exports large quantities of grain. The grammar-school, while under Dr Valpy, enjoyed a considerable reputation, but since his death it has declined. Archibashop Laud was the son of a clother in this town: he was horn 1673.

Henley "is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern range, which is here well covered with beech and other forest timber" Great Marlow, though situated in the midst of a productive country, has not much trade. there are, however, some corn and paper mills in the neighbourhood. Eton, a town with about 4000 inhabitants, derives its support from its college, which was founded by Henry VI for the education of "poor and andigent boys destined for the Church" A next iron bridge connects Eton with Windsor Windsor, or Windleshora, as it was called in Saxon times, probably derives its name, as Camden conjectures, from the winding of the river. The town is built partly on the banks of the river, and partly on the declivity of the hill which is crowned by Windsor Castle. This magnificent edifice was founded by the Conqueror, and has been enlarged and embellished by succeeding kings, particularly Edward III . George III . and George IV. St Albans, upon the Colne, stands on the site of the British Verulam, and was the scene of the martyrdom of St Albanus, (303) The principal employment of the people consists in straw-platting and bonnetmaking Two battles were fought here during the war of the roses in 1455 and 1461. Lord Bacon is buried here

Chertsev is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed

to have been the place where Casar crossed the Thames when advancing to attack Cassibelaunus: vestiges of the stakes which were driven into the bed of the river to obstruct the passage are still traceable in the vicinity. The principal trade of the town is in malt, flour, bricks. and tiles Vegetables are also extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood for the London market. The poet Cowley lived here, and his study is still preserved. Guildford, the county town of Surrey, is built on the Wey. There is considerable trade with London in corn, timber. and malt. Kingston, on the Thames, derives its name from having been the residence of several Saxon monarchs The inhabitants chiefly depend on the retail trade with the neighbouring gentry Richmond, the Tivoli of London, is situated about ten miles south-west of London. The scenery around is beautiful, and the view from Richmond Hill is very fine During the summer months it is a great resort for visitors from London, though of late years many of the middle and lower classes prefer Greenwich and Gravesend. Brentford, at the confluence of the Brent and Thames, has some considerable manufactories. one in particular for making soap, where between 2000 and 3000 tons are produced annually. A handsome stone bridge connects Brentford with Kew. The Kew Gardens are very extensive, and laid out with much care. Chelsea is now a suburb of London. It is noted for its military hospital founded by Charles II., and completed in the reign of William III. Here also is a Royal Military Asylum, erected at the suggestion of the late Duke of York as a place for the education of the children of soldiers. Chelsea is celebrated as having been the residence of Sir T Moore, and of Sir Hans Sloane, whose library and collection were the foundation of the British Museum.

LONDON is the largest and richest city in the world it covers an area of fifteen square miles, and has a population of nearly three millions It possesses important manufactures, and has extensive commerce. In the east, at Spitalfields, silk weaving is carried on; tanning gives employment to many in Southwark, while at Clerkenwell, in the north, we have the manufacture of watches and time-pieces In the extent of its foreign trade, London is surpassed by Liverpool, and perhaps by New York: but its enormous coasting trade renders at the first port in the world as regards the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage. It would be an interesting subject to consider how the immense population of London is supplied with food, if we had any means of forming a correct opinion; but our information on this point is by flo means complete. We have already seen that many of the towns in the basin of the Thames supply the capital with gram and malt, the immediate neighbourhood supplies garden produce. Aylesbury sends rabbits and ducklings, the Fens supply wild fowl. Salmon and potatoes come from Scotland. We may also mention that wild ducks in great numbers are sent from Holland Snipes come from Ireland, pigeons from France; black cocks from Scotland Between seventy and eachty millions of eggs are annually imported from the Contment, and the quantity of salmon brought from Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom exceeds two million Ibs. in weight. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metropolis and its environs for the supply of milk and cream

Luton is pleasantly situated between two hills in the Chiltern range, near the source of the Lea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of straw-hats Hertford is a respectable and busy town Its principal trade consists in malting. Ware has one of the most considerable corn markets in England : large quantities of grain are sent down the Lea to London, and exchanged for coal. Greenwich is noted for its hospital and observatory. It is also a great resort for holiday-seekers from the metropolis

Woolneich is celebrated for its naval arsenal, artillery park, and military school, Gravesend is much frequented by visitors during the summer months. Northfleet and Greenhithe, two and four miles nearer London, respectively, are celebrated for their chalk pits Large quantities of chalk are sent across the Thames into Essex for agricultural purposes , the flints found at Northfleet are sent to the potteries of Staffordshire, and even as far as China. to be used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Tunbridge is situated upon the Tun, a branch of the Medway About five miles distant are Tunbridge wells ; these springs were accidentally discovered in the time of James L Tunbridge Wells is noted for the quantities of wooden toys and boxes manufactured there these are principally of holly, but other wood, both native and foreign, is also used Maidstone, on the Medway, is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley. There are several paper mills in the neighbourhood, and the vicinity abounds in hops and fruit. The trade is considerable, the exports being paper, hops, fruit, and building-stone, the imports, coal and timber. Chatham and Rochester are adjacent towns. both on the same side of the river. Rochester is connected by a bridge with Stroud, and the three towns form a continuous street two miles in length. Sheerness stands at the mouth of the Medway upon the island of Sheppey: it has an extensive dockvard, and is strongly fortified

THE SEVERN.

Basin -This river rises in a small lake on the east side of Plinlimmon, it is at first called the Hafren, which was the old British name, but at Newton receives the name of Severn The river now flows almost due north through the vale of Montgomery, until it enters the plain of Salop. where it is joined by the Tern flowing from Staffordshire The Severn now turns to the south and flows through a valley, bounded on the one hand by the Wrekin and the Clent Hills, and on the other by the Clee and Malvern Hills It is now increased by the waters of the Stour and Teme The Teme, which rises in the Phalimmon range, has a quick descent, with numerous rapids, rocky ledges, and deep nools. The Severn is now a broad and deep river. and flows through a pleasant and fertile country. Soon after entering Gloucestershire it receives the Avon, which rises at Naseby, in Northampton, and flowing through a level country, joins the Severn after a course of nearly 100 miles The course of the Severn is now very winding as far as Gloucester, where it meets the tide. Its total length is about 240 miles.

The basin of this river is separated from that of the Thames by the Cotswold Hills, the Edge Hills separate it from that of the Great Ouse , and the Clent Hills divide it from the basin of the Trent On the west the basin of the Severn is bounded by the Clee Hills, the Malvern Hills, and the hilly district of Dean Forest The upper part of the course of the Severn,-from its source to Shrewsbury,is through a mountain district; the remainder of its course is through the valley of the Severn, a continuation of the Cheshire plain. This valley is locally distinguished in different parts as the vale of Worcester, the vale of Gloucester, and the vale of Berkeley The vale of Evesham, which is watered by the Avon, also opens into the valley of the Severn on the eastward. "All these valleys are distinguished by great natural beauty, and have a rich and fertale soil."

In speaking of the Trent, we mentioned that the rocks found in its basin belonged in a great measure to the New Red Sandstone the Cheshire plain, and a great portion of the valley of the Severn, belongs to the same system. South-east of the Avon, however, and that part of the Severn below its junction, we have the Oolitic system This system of rocks, which we mentioned also in speaking of the Thames, extends across the kingdom from Yorkshire to Dorsetshire. On the west of the Severn, from Colebrooke dale southwards, we have the Old Red Sandstone, which increases in width until it meets the large coal field of South Wales To the west of the Old Red Sandstone hes the Cambrian, a part of the Silurian system Two important coal fields lie in the basin of the Severn, that of Colebrooke dale, and that of Dean Forest. There are also important salt springs at Droitwich. The basin of the Severn covers an area of about 5500 square miles

Towns.—Llandloes, Newton, Montgomerr, Welshpool, Shrowsbury, Drayton, Colebrooke, Bridgenorth, Stourbridge, Kiddernnster, Stourport, Worcester, Luddew, Tewkesbury, Naseby, Lntterworth, Rugby, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford, Evesham, and Gloucester.

Llanidloes, Newton, and Welshpool have considerable woollen manufactures · of these places, however, Newton is the most important, and here most Welsh flannels are made, it has been called the "Leeds of Wales." The Severn is navigable to Welshood, in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes are important slate quarnes Montgomeru. situated on a rocky eminence, is a clean and pretty town Shrewsbury is situated in the centre of a beautiful and picturesque country, and is almost encircled by the Severn. On the south side of the town is the Quarry, one of the most celebrated promenades in the kingdom. It is formed in meadow ground gradually sloping to the river, along which extends a fine avenue of hime trees, 540 yards in length. The battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403 Shrewsbury was the birth-place of Dr Burney, author of the "General History of Music." Drayton, on the right bank of the Tern, is a decayed place The battle of Bloreheath took place about a mile to the east of the town. (1459.)

Coldwoole Dale is rather a district than a town "It is a remarkably beautiful and picturesque valley, the steep hills on its sides being almost covered with trees towards their summits, and thickly studded on their lower parts with neat cottages and gardens" Here the Seven; is crossed by a cast-iron bridge of one arch, which has a span of 160 feet. Here, also, are extensive iron-works where steam-engines and all kinds of machinery are manufactured. Its connected by means of canals with the great iron district of South Staffordshire Bridge-north is a very ament town, but of no great importance; its chind manufacture is that of carpets.

Stourbridge, on the Stour, near the borders of Worcestershire and Statiordalure, has counderable manufactures of glass, iron, and fire-bricks. In the negabourhood are mines of coal and uron, and in one place a
particular kind of sand is found much used in making
glass. Kiddermusster, situated on the banks of the Stour,
is noted for its carpets, especially what are called Brussets.
Those called Kiddermuster carpets are made chiefly in
Vortsbure and Scotland Stourport, at the nunction of

the Stour and Savern, is a handsome well-buult town of modern date. It owes its origin to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. It has now an extensive trade, being one of the principal entreptis between the east and west parts of the kinadom.

Wo esser is finely situated on the east bank of the Severn, in a ferthe and beautiful valley, and is one of the best built and handsomest towns in England. Its three manufactures are gloves and porcelain. It is the contre of considerable trade in asl, coals, and from. About 30,000 tous of salt are now annually sent down the Severn from Drottwoch. The hop plantations of Worcesteahire extend over about 1000 acres, and most of the moduce is brought here for sale. The battle of Worcester was fought 1001. Ludlow, on the banks of Teme, is a next and well-built town. On a bold rock overhanging the river, stands the runs of its old castle, built in the twelfth century. This castle is interesting as having been the place where Million's "Gomms" was performed, (1634)

Naseby, a decayed town near the source of the Avon, is memorable for the battle between Charles L and the Parhamentary forces, (1645) Lutterworth, on the Swift, a branch of the Ayon, is celebrated as being the scene of Wychffe's labours, who died here, (1384) The pulpit in which he preached and the chair in which he died are still carefully preserved. Rugby, on an eminence south of the Avon, has a population of about 4000. Its chief dependence is upon its Grammar School By means of the Birmingham railway, its trade has been much increased of late, and it is now an important entrepôt between the surrounding country and the metropolis. Coventry, situated near the Sow, one of the branches of the Avon, as a place of great antiquity. As early as the fifteenth century it was celebrated for its manufactures, and a century later at was noted for the manufacture of blue thread, called "Coventry true blue." At present, the staple business of the place is ribbon weaving. The manufacture of watches also, which was introduced about a century ago, has progressed rapidly, and the patent lover watches made here are equal to those of London.

Konlevorth as pleasantly situated on an affluent of the Aron. At the top of the full on which the town stands, are the runs of the castic. This was erected in the twelfth century, and here, in the region of Edward I, was held a magnificent tournament, attended by 100 knights with their ladies; it is said that on this occasion silks were worn for the first time in England. The princely entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth, by the Earl of Leicester, for seventeen days, at the controls expense of £1000 per dem, is familiar to the readers of "Kenlworth."

Warneck, on the north bank of the Avon, as celebrated for its fine old castle, "the most magnificent of the ancent feudal mansons of the English noblity." In a greenhouse attached to the castle, is the Warvick was, a noble speamen of ancent art, made of white marble, and capable of holding 13s gallons. It was found at Tivoh, at the bottom of a lake Warwick has no manufactures of importance, and its trade has been in a great measure transferred to Learnington. This town, situated on the Learn about two miles east of Warwick, has become celebrated as a watering-place; the surrounding country is lughly picturesque.

Stratford is pleasantly situated on the Avon, which is here navigable for burges. It derives its interest from being the residence of Shakespeare, who was born 1664. Having spent a large portion of ins life in London, he returned to his native place, where he resided for nearly twenty years, he deed [16]. The house in which he was born is still standing, but that in which he spent his later years was destoyed in 1768, when the famous mulberry-tree, which he is said to have planted in its garden, was also cut down.

Reselam is delightfully situated in a pleasant vale; gardening is the chief cocupiation of the inhabitants. In the vicinity was fought the decisive battle which replaced Henry III: on the throne, (1265.) Teukesbury, near the junction of the Avon and Severa, is not of great importance. In a field about half a mile from the town, took place the sangunary conflict between Edward IV, and

Queen Margaret, (1471.) The scene of the engagement is stall called "bloody meadow." Glouester, situated in a fertile and populous district, is a place of great antiquity, and a colony was established here by Claudius, A.D. 44, to repel the wild Celts of South Wales P-manking, for which this place was once celebrated, has declined. Its trade, however, especially since the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, (1896,) has become considerable The principal exports are sail, ron, bricks, and coal; the imports, corn and timber chelly. Sunday schools were first established at Gloucester, they were set on foot by Mr Balkes, a printer, in 1781.

THE MERSEY.

Basin.—The Mersey is formed by the function of two streams, the Tame and Govt. The Tame rises in Holme Moss, not far from the sources of the Don and Derwent, the Goyt rises further south, near the source of the Dove The Goyt and Tame unite at Stockport, and the united stream flows westward until it is joined by the Irwell. This tributary rises near Bacup, and, after a course of about forty miles to the south, joins the Mersey at Flixton. Turning now to the south-west, the river next receives the Bollin from Cheshire, and then expands into a broad estuary. Into this estuary flows the Weaver This river rises in the Peckforton Hills about five miles north of Malpas, and flows at first south east, then, making a sharp bend, it flows northwards, and at Northwich is joined by the Dane, which rises near Buxton, not far from the source of the Goyt. The Weaver now flows north-west, and joins the estuary of the Mersey at Frodsham. The estuary of the Mersey, at its widest part is about three miles, but opposite Laverpool it contracts to about half a mile The total length of the river may be estimated at seventy miles

The basin of the Mersey, including the Weaver, takes in the greater part of the Lancashire and Cheshire plain, and embraces an area of 1750 square miles It belongs principally to the New Red Sandstone system, but the upper portion of the Irwell, and the courses of the Goyt and Tame are through the great Carboniferous distruct mentioned in speakang of the basin of the Ouse and Trent In the upper part of the basin is an important coal field, and both rock-salt and brine springs are found in the valley of the Weaver.

Towns. — Glossop, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Oldham, Manchester, Macclesfield, Warrington, Nantwich, Congleton, Middlewich, Northwich, Frodsham, Liverpool, and Birkenhead.

Gloscop, on the Goyt, is the principal seat, in Derbyshire, of the cotton nauntacture. Askton-under-Lipie is a thriving and prosperous place on the left bank of the Tame, it is chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture. Stochport is situated at the junction of the Tame and Goyt. Formerly silk-weaving was the staple business, but this has declined in favour of the cotton manufacture.

Rochdale stands on the Roch, a feeder of the Irwell, its chief manufactures are woollen and cotten, and flannelmaking is carried on to a great extent Rochdale has communication with Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool, both by canal and railway Bury is pleasantly situated upon the Irwell, about two miles above its junction with the Roch. The woollen manufacture, introduced here in the reign of Edward III., still forms the staple of the place There are, also, numerous factories for the spinning of cotton and calico-printing. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediste vicinity of the town Bolton le-Moors, situated on the Croale, an affluent of the Irwell, derives its name from its situation, in the midst of moors. In the fourteenth century, emigrant Flemings introduced the woollen manufacture, but it is to the manufacture of cotton, introduced in the middle of last century, that Bolton owes its present importance Sir R. Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning frame, and Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule-jenny, were natives of Bolton, Oldham, near the source of the Ick, an affluent of the Irwell, owes its rise entirely to the cotton trade. A century ago, it consisted of a few thatched tenements, at present, it has a population of,53,000 It is surrounded with collieries, and the coal, which is of excellent quality, furnishes the chief supplies for Manchester, Ashton, Rochdale, and other manufacturing towns

Manchester is situated on the Irwell, at the junction of the Irk and Medlock It is the great centre of the cotton trade, and perhaps the first manufacturing city in the world. Manchester, with its neighbourhood ten miles round, absorbs about three-fourths of the entire cotton trade. It also manufactures silk goods to a large extent We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time, in 1352; but this fabric, in spite of its name, was a kind of woollen, and the first authentic mention of the cotton manufacture in England, occurs in a work published in 1641 In 1720. Manchester had a population of 24,000, but since that time, owing to the invention of the steam-engine, and the discoveries of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and others, the trade and prosperity of the place has so much increased that, at present, it has a population of above 400.000

Macclesfield is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Bollin. Its staple business is silk, which is carried on in all its branches. Cotton also gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood supplies coal, slate, and building-stone. Warrington is built in a low situation on the Mersey, which is here navigable for vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden. The principal manufactures carried on here are pin-making, iron-founding,

glass-making, and cotton-spinning

Nantunch is situated on the Weaver near the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire The word Nant means a vale, and wich, or wyche, meant in Saxon a place where salt is made. The production of salt was at one time the chief business of Nantwich, but the trade is now on the decline. Cheese, however, is made in large quantities both in the town and neighbourhood, and shoemaking is carried on to a considerable extent Congleton is situated in a deep valley on the Dane. The manufacture of silk forms the principal business of the town. Middlewich, at the confluence of the Dane and Croke, is distinguished for the manufacture of salt; it is also the centre of a rich cheese sharter. Krothews is also noted for its salt manufactures, Most of the salt of Cheshre is obtained from the brine springs; and it is estimated that above 300,000 tons are annually produced in Northwich and its vicenity. Fredsham is situated near the confluence of the Mersey and Weaver: the inhabitants are chiefly employed in salt-

refining and in the cotton factories

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the extent of its foreign trade, Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire, and perhaps the first port in the world. It is the great outlet for the produce and manufactures of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and exports textile fabrics, salt, iron, hardware, and enrhenware its principal import is cotton. Brirchized, on the opposite side of the Mersey, is a thirving place with magnificent docks. The population of Laverpool is about 450,000.

LIVERPOOL -- In the value of its foreign exports, and

THE RIVERS OF IRELAND.

THE SHANNON

Basin.—The Shannon rises in the county of Cavan, about 345 feet above the level of the sea, and soon after expands mto Lough Allen. leaving this lake the river flows south and passes through Lough Rea. After leaving this Lough, it receives on its right bank the Suck. This feeder rises in Roscommon, and flows south-east, dividing the counties of Roscommon and Galway. The Shannon, after receiving the Suck, flows a little to the south-east, and having been joined by the Brusna, flows south-west and enters Lough Derg. This lake is twenty-three miles long, and has numerous bays and mlefs. The river, after leaving this lake, curves round to Limeuck, and then expands into a broad estuary. Its length, from its source to Loop Head, is about 224 miles.

Almost the entire basin of the Shannon, which occupies an area of about 7000 miles, belongs to the Carbonife one system. This system is widely developed in Ireland, but is not so rich in coal or metals as it is in England; hence the coal fields are not large, and are often of inferior quality. The Shannon has been compared to the Severnthey are both about the same length, both flow in a similar direction, both are navigable for the greater part of their course, though this navigation is obstructed in places, by shallows and rapids, and both expand into broad esturiries

Towns.-Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford, Athlone, Bal-

lmasloe, Tullamore, Banagher, Parsonstown, Killaloe,

Lamerick, and Kılrush

Carricl on Shannon is the county town of Leitrim The Shannon has been rendered navigable to Lough Allen. and hence Carrick has considerable trade in butter, grain. and other agricultural produce Longford, on the Camlin, an affluent of the Shannon, is a well-built and thriving place, with important corn markets A branch from the Royal Canal terminates here. Athlone is built on both banks of the Shannon It derives its name from Ath Luan. "the ford of the rapids" Here, in the reign of King John, a castle was built to defend the passage, and the place is still one of the chief military stations in Ireland. A canal has been constructed here, about a mile in length, to avoid some shallows. By means of railway Athlone has communication with Galway and Dublin. The first bridge in Ireland is said to have been one built across the Shannon at Athlone, (1140)

Ballimatic, on the Suck, is a neat, well-built place. It communicates both with the Shannon and Dublin by means of the Grand Canal, and has considerable trade It is noted also for its catile markets. In the neighbourhood was tought the battle of Aghrim, (1937). Puldamore, on an affluent of the Brusin, has risen into importance from its situation on the Grand Canal. Large quantities of grain and other provinons are shapped here for the metropolis. Banagher is built on the left bank of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge 400 feet long, and quarted by batteries on each side Barry, or Parsonstown, is situated on the little Brusin. There is no trade of importance. Kullates is picturesquely stated on the right bank of the Shannon there are important alate quarries in the neighbourhood.

Lemerack is the principal outlet for the counties drained by the Shannon, and has considerable trade, the chief exports are corn and other agricultural produce, the imports are timber, iron, and colonial produce. The manufacture of lace is carried on to a considerable extent. The treaty of Lumenck, which terminated the struggle between James IL and Wilham III. was signed [69]. Khiruki. agreeably situated on the northern shore of the estuary. The manufacture of woollen and linen is carried on to some extent, and it has an important herring-fishery.

THE BARROW, INCLUDING THE NORE AND SUIR.

Basin.—The Barrow rass in the Sheve Bloom momtains, and after flowing at first to the east, turns southward, and having been joined by the Nore, emphasised into Waterford Harbour. The Nore rases in the Sheve Bloom momitains, and flowing south-east joins the Barrow near New Ross. The source of the Sair is not far from that of the Nore, and the river flowing southwards is checked by the Knockmeledown mountains, and turning to the east flows rathe Waterford harbour.

The basm of these three rivers is enclosed by the Wicklow mountains the Knockneddown mountains, and the mountains of Silieve Bloom; and embraces an area of 3400 miles The mountains of Wicklow are principally of grante, the other ranges mentioned belong to the Old Red Saudstone formation. The upper courses of the Barrow, Nore, and Saur are through a Carboniferons distract, but below the junction of the Nore the Barrow flows through a Sultrian district. Two important coal fields are formed in the basm of these rivers,—those of Kilkenny and Carlow

Towns.—Portarlington, Athy, Carlow, Bagnalstown, Castle Comer, Kilkenny, Thomastovn, New Ross, Templemore, Thurles, Cahn, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford

Portarington, on the Barrow, is perhaps the best built and cleanest from an Ireland. It received its present name from Arlington, one of the Canar, to whom the town and surrounding district was grained by Charles II. In the reign of William III. a colony of French Protestant refugees settled here "they as a contraction of Athlegar, who western ford." The Barrow is navigable to Athly, and as a branch of the Grand Canal jours the river at this place, the town has considerable trade. The chief caports to Dublin and Waterford are corn, butter, and other pro-

duce. Carlow, like Athy, carries on a considerable trade in butter and corn. Bagnalstown is agreeably situated on the Barrow quarries of grante and flag-stone abound in the neighbourhood.

Castle Comer is built on the Deen, an affinent of the Nore important coal mines are in the vicinity. Kil-Lenny has been described as "well-built, beautifully situated, and a very interesting town. It was formerly the seat of extensive woollen manufactures, but these have decayed; and the principal dependence of the town is on the retail trade." In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries and quarries of beautiful marble. Kilkenny coal burns without flame or smoke, and yields a great heat: but its sulphurous exhalations unfit it for domestic purnoses Thomastown, upon the Nore, has some trade in corn and provisions New Ross, on the Barrow, is well situated for trade: vessels of 200 tons burden can reach it at all tides It is the outlet for the counties drained by the Barrow and Nore, and imports fish from Newfoundland, and timber from America and the Baltic

Templemore, near the source of the Sur, is a neat town in an improving district Thurles is a respectable town, standing "on a wide, scantily-wooded, uninteresting plain." It has considerable retail trade. Cahir, on the Sur, is a neat, well-built town. There is considerable trade in corn, and some manufactures of linen and strawplait Clonmel is beautifully situated on the Suir. It has considerable trade in corn, cattle, bacon, and butter, large quantities of which are supplied to Liverpool, London, and Bristol. Carrick-on-Suir has also considerable trade in grain and provisions; the river is here navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. Waterford, being the great outlet for the country drained by the Barrow, Nore, and Sur, exports more agricultural produce than any other port in Ireland. Vessels of 800 tons can reach the quays: it has also steam communication with Bristol

THE RIVERS OF EUROPE.

THE VOLGA.

Basin,-The Volga has its source in a small lake on the eastern declivity of the Valdai hills, at an elevation of 895 feet. Its course is at first north-east, and then east to its junction with the Oka. This river rises in the centre of Russia, about latitude 52 degrees north, and longitude 36 degrees east, and has a very tortuous course. but the direction is upon the whole north-east It ioins the Volga at Nishni Novgorod, after a course of nearly 700 miles. The Volga then continues eastward until it receives the Kama. This feeder rises about latitude 58 degrees north, and longitude 53 degrees east, and has a very winding course, first to the north-east, and then south until it joins the Volga It has a length of about 1000 miles The Volga now turns to the south, and at length approaches within 32 miles of the Don; then turning sharply to the south-east, it enters the Caspian by more than 70 mouths Its total length is estimated at 2000 miles

Owing to its great length, the current of the Volga is not very rapid. Its waters are exceedingly pure, and abound in fish; indeed it is considered to be more prolife in fish than any other European river. The principal kinds taken are sturgeon, almon, sterile for small kind of sfurgeon) pike, and perch. In some parts of its course the river is very broad, at Nishim Novgorod it is 1200 feet across, and at Astrakhan it has a width of one mile and a quarter. The basin includes an area of 636,000 square miles.

Towns.—Tver, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Orel, Tula, Borodino, Moscow, Nishni Novgorod, Kasan, Perm, Simbirsk,

Saratof, and Astrakhan

Tier, the capital of the government of the same name. is not a place of great importance Jaroslav was founded in 1025 by Jaroslay, the son of Vladimir the Great It has considerable manufactures, especially of linen and leather, and carries on an important trade with St Petersburg and Moscow Kostroma, situated at the junction of a river of that name with the Volga, is noted for the manufacture of leather "The governments of Jaroslav and Kostroma may be considered as the chief seats of manufacturing industry, from which East Europe derives its supplies "

Orel, on the Oka, is situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district It has considerable trade, having communication partly by rivers, and partly by canals, with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas. Tula, on a feeder of the Oka, has been called "the Sheffield and Birmingham of Russia." There are considerable mines of coal and iron in the neighbourhood, but the produce is only inferior in quality, and most of the iron used is brought from Siberia. Borodino, on a tributary of the Moskwa. is celebrated for the sanguinary battle fought between

Napoleon and Kutousof, (1812)

Moscow, upon the Moskwa, is one of the most singular caties in Europe Viewed from the south side of the bridge Moskva Rekoi, "it seems to rise out of the water. picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall and verdant foliage, palaces and churches rear their majestic heads, crowned with numerous cupolas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast" Manufactures are not carried on to any great extent in the city, but the surrounding villages and hamlets produce a large quantity of textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk Moscow is the great entrepot for the commerce of central Russia, it has considerable water communication, and is connected to St Petersburg by rail In winter the traffic by sledges is enormous, as many as 3600, loaded with goods for Teffis alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Mishm Nongored, built upon a steep promoutory at the junction of the Oka with the Volga, is elebrated for its annual fair, which is probably the largest in the world. Its ordinary population is about \$30,000, but during the months of July and August, while the fair is being liefd, there is probably ten times that number. The city has splendid water communication, and besides being a great enterplot for the surrounding district, it receives sait from Peim, precious metals from the Oural mountains, first from Siberia, and tea from China. From Astrakhan it receives the silks and shawls of central Asan, and from St Petersburg the manufactured goods of Western Europe and the products of America.

Kasan, picturesquely situated near the left bank of the Volga, has considerable trade, particularly in furs and tea. It is also noted for its manufacture of leather, and of a peculiar kind of soap called muclo, which, packed up in little boxes, is sent all over Rassia Perm, upon the Kama, has considerable trade in salt and metals Simburk is situated in a pleasant and fertale district, and, besides considerable quantities of graun, exports the produce of the fisheries of the Volga. The river is frozen over for five months in the year. Sanatof, from its position, has considerable trade: it exports corn, salt fish, cattle, and manufactured goods, and imports tea, coffee, sugar, iron, glass, and earthenware, silk, cotton, and woollen goods. It has three large ammed fans

Astraklam stands on the Volge, about thut y miles from its embouchure in the Caspian See. From the top of its cachiedral a fine view of the city is obtained, "with its broad streets and canals bordered by trees, the haven covered with ships, and the broad mayester Volge, with its beautiful green islands." Its manufactures are not of much importance, the fisherers forming the staple business of the place. Astraklam is also the entreptic of the trade with Persia and the countries to the east of the Caspian. The principal exports are furs, iron, copper, and manufactured goods the imports, salls, cotton, druge, and carriets.

THE DANIER.

Basin.—The Danube originates in two streams, which rise on the eastern declivity of the Schwartz Wald, at an elevation of 2850 feet These streams unite at Donaueschingen, a small town in the grand duchy of Baden. and being joined by the Donau or Danube, the uinted stream takes this name. The river now flows to the northeast as far as Ratisbon, and receives the waters of the Iller. the Lech, and the Regen Then turning to the southeast, it receives the Isar and Inn The Inn issues from a small lake at the foot of the Rhostian Alps, and flows north-east through the deep and narrow valley of the Engadin, then passing through Tyrol, it enters Bavaria, and is joined by the Salza, and after a course of nearly 270 miles, falls into the Danube at Passau The Danube now flows to the east, and receives in succession the waters of the Ems. the March, the Raab, and Waag, it then turns due south, and is augmented by the waters of the Drave. This river rises at the eastern extremity of the Tyrol, and joins the Danube after a course of above 300 miles It receives several feeders, the principal of which is the Mur The Danube now flows to the southeast as far as the "Iron Gate," and receives on its left bank the Theiss, on its right the Save and Morava

The Theiss, the most important tributary of the Danube. rises on the confines of the Bukowine, not far from the sources of the Pruth Its direction is at first north-west. after which it turns to the south, and having received the Zamos, Koros, and Maros, enters the Danube after a course of at least 500 miles The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and the river abounds in fish Save rises in Carniola, and has a general direction to the east, its chief affluents are the Bosna and Drin, it is subject to frequent mundations

Below Belgrade, where the Danube is joined by the Save, the river flows through an undulating tract of country until its bed is contracted by the approach of the North Bulkans and the Carpathians, and it then passes. for a distance of sixty miles, through a succession of rapids and shallows, interspersed with rocks and sandbanks. Near the termination of this defile is the famous pass of the "Iron Gate," a deep gorge 2000 yards long, enclosed on either side by mountains of slate, and through which the river rushes with great velocity and a deafening noise.

The Daube now makes a curve round to its junction with the Sereth and Pruth, and in this curve is augmented by the waters of the Isker and Aluta, it then turns to the east, and empties itself into the Black Sea by three mouths, besides forming the large shallow lake of Raselm. The delta of the Dauube is a swampy flat, covered with reeds and bulrushes, the resort of large quantities of water-fowl. The total length of the river may be estimated at 1800 mles.

The basm of the Danube, which embraces an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, is bounded by the Alps, the Balkans, the Carpathans, the Rusen-gebrige mountains, the Bohemian forest, and Schwartz Wald The greater portion of this basin belongs to the Tertary formation, but the mountains which enclose it are, for the most part, composed of primary and secondary rocks. The whole basin has been divided into four lesser ones. The first consists of a vast plateau surrounded by mountains, and extends from the source of the river to Passan. During this part of its course the river flows through deep valleys, closely hemmed in by wooded slopes. This tract is the most fertile and populous through which the Danube flows.

The second basin extends from Passau to the bend of the Danube at Watteen The soil here is rich an nunerals, and the chmate fine and healthy Abovo Vienna the scenery is very picturesque: lower down the river is crowded with islands, the most important of which are the Great and Lattle Schitt. The third basin meludes the greater part of Hungary and Transplyanan, and consists of an immense plain interspersed with stagnant pools and sandy wastes, but nell in munerals, in flocis and herds, and in wine. The fourth basin comprises Wallachia, Moldwan, part of Bessaraba, and Bulgaria.

This district is flat and marshy, the soil is generally fertile, but badly cultivated.

Towns — Donaueschingen, Ulm, Blenheim, Augsburg, Regensburg, Munich, Innspruck, Salzburg, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Brunn, Olimitz, Presburg, Komora, Buda and Pesth, Gratz, Peterwardein, Tokay, Laybach, Belgrade, Widin, Nicopoli, Rustehuk, Silistria, Brahilov, Galatz, Jassy, and Ismail.

Jassy, and Ismail.

Donaueschingen is a small town in Baden. It contains a palace, the residence of the Frince of Furstenberg. In a corner of the palace gardie is a fountain of clear water, which is conducted for about fifty yards by a subterranean channel into the Brigach, one of the streams which flow from the Schwartz Wald this fountain claims to be the source of the Danuke, because here the stream first begins to bear that name. Ulm, a town of Wurtemberg, stands on the Danuke, where at begins to be navigable. It was here that General Mack surrendered himself and his army to Napoleon in 1805. Blenbern, a small village in Bavara, is celebrated for the victory gained by Mariborough over the French and Bavaranas, (1704)

Augsburg was at one time one of the richest and most powerful cities of Germany, and it still has considerable trade and manufactures. It has several manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen, and is distinguished also for the making of gold and silver lace, but it owes most of its importance to its banking operations. Augsburg being, next to Frankfort, one of the most influential money markets on the Continent. It was at Augsburg that the Confession, which hears its name, was presented to the Emperor Charles V (1531,) and here was concluded the peace (1555) which secured to the Protestants the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Regensburg, or Ratisbon, is a very old city, built on the south bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen. It was once a place of considerable importance, and the German Diets were held here from 1663-1806 About six miles to the east is the Walhalla, a fine Doric temple built by the late king of Bavaria, and designed to contain statues and busts of the distinguished men of Germany.

Munich, the capital of Bayaria, is situated on the left bank of the Isar. The old part of the town is quaint and irregular, but the new part, which was built mostly under the patronage of the late king, (Louis I ,) contains some splendid edifices, and Munich is now one of the finest cathes in Europe It is especially distinguished for its fine galleries of paintings and sculpture. The manufactures are numerous, and some of them important, such as the manufacture of optical instruments, jewellery, glass, musical instruments, leather, and paper. Innsmuch, or Innsbruck, occupies a striking situation on both banks of the Inn, which is here crossed by a handsome suspensionbridge. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and considerable transit trade with Italy and countries to the north of the Alps. Here is a fine monument to the peasant-hero, Andrew Hofer, who distinguished himself during the war of 1809 Salzburg, on the Salza, is a dull-looking place in the midst of beautiful and romantic scenery It contains the tomb of Haydn, the composer, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of this place Passau is one of the strongest fortresses on the Danube: most of the town belongs to Bavaria, but a part of it is in the possession of Austria. By the treaty of Passau, (1552.) Charles V agreed to set the landgrave of Hesse at liberty, and allow freedom of conscience to the Protestants Linz is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Danube It has manufactures of woollen, linen, silk, and cotton goods, and considerable trade. It is connected by rail with Budweis on the Elbe

VIENA as situated on an aim of the Danube where it a joined by the Wien. It has a population exceeding 400,000. This city is rich in fine arts. The Belvidere Palace contains a splendid miseum, including one of the best collections of pictures in Europe. Vienna is the great emporium of the Austrian provinces north of the Alps, and is an important enterplot for the interchange of goods between Eastern and Western Europe. It has also important manufactures of cottons, silks, and evivets, and as expecially distinguished for its porcelum. The Pratci, the Hyde Park of Vienna, is, perhaps, the finest public park

in Europe. It is enclosed between two arms of the Danielo, and is about four miles long and two broad This city has been the scene of many historical events. It was besseged by the Turks in 1529 and 1685, on the first occasion the siege was raised by Charles V., and on the second, John Sobieski of Poland totally defeated the enemy beneath its walls I is yielded to the French in 1805 and again in 1809. In the neighbourhood of Vienna are the willages of Aspern and Essling, and a short distance off, Wagram, all scenes of victories gained by the French

Brunn, near the confluence of two small feeders of the March, is the capital of Moravia It has important woollen manufactures, and has been called the "Leeds of Austria." It has also manufactories of cotton, silk, glass, soap, and tobacco Its trade is very great, as it is connected by rail with Vienna, Prague, Breslau, and Pesth. On the west side of the town was the citadel of Spielberg, it is now used as a state prison, and here Silvio Pellico was confined for above eight years. The village of Austerlitz. the scene of Napoleon's victory, is fourteen miles to the east. Olmutz, on the March, was the ancient capital of Moravia , it has some manufactures, and an active transit trade. Presburg, the ancient capital of Hungary, and still the seat of the Diet, is prettily situated along the banks of the Danube. It has some manufactures of woollen. saltpetre, and tobacco, and a considerable transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines Komorn, at the confluence of the Waag and Danube, has one of the strongest fortresses in Europe There is here considerable trade. and excellent coal is found in the vicinity. Buda and Pesth form together the modern capital of Hungary Buda, which is built at the extremity of a range of hills which decreases in height as it approaches the Danube, is an old-fashioned looking place. It has some considerable manufactures, but its principal trade consists in its fine wines, large quantities of which are produced from the vineyards in the neighbourhood. A magnificent suspension bridge-one of the finest in Europe-connects Buda with Pesth Pesth, which is one of the best-built and handsomest towns in the Austran dominions, has sprung up since the reign of Maria Theresa. It has mann factures of silk and woollen goods, leather, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. The population of Buda and Pesth together is above 100,000.

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Festi together is nove 100,000.

Gratz, the expital of Styria, stands on both sides of the Mur. After Salzburg and Innspruck, it possesses a more preturesque situation than any other exty in the Anstrain empire. It has important manufactures of textile fabines, and also of hardware and carthenware. Its trade with Hungary, Turkey, and Transylvania is considerable, and it has also a large share of the transit trade between Vienna and Trieste. Petervacrdem, the capital of the Slavonian multary frontier, is one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian empire. It derives its name from Peter the Hermit, who marshalled here the solders of the first Crusade. Tolony, on the Theiss, is chiefly celebrated for the wines.

Laphael, the capital of Illyria, is situated on a river of the same name which joins the Save It has some manufactures, and considerable transit trade between Theste and South Germany It is celebrated for the Congress held here in 1821. Delgrade, on the south bank of the Danube, has been the scene of many severe struggles. The Tarks, under Solyman the Magnificent, obtained possession of it in 1522, and held it tall 1028, when it was taken by the Austriaus, but was afterwards re-taken several tames by both sides. Since 1791, the Turks, who obtained it by treaty, have kept it. On the opposite side of the river is the Austriau town of Semin

Il'idu is one of the strongest towns in Turkev II has some trade in rock salt, corn, and wine Neopola, auchter fortified place, is cluefly memorable for the great battle fought in the vienity, (1396,) between the Turks under Bajazet, and the Hunganuns and their allies under King Sigsmund. The latter sustained a complete defeat. Russchall has some manufactures of woulden, cotton, and sill; and some trade in cloth, corn, and indigo Schein is memorable for its siege by the Russians, (1894, blue were oblinced to re-cross the Danule with severe loss.

Brahilor, on the right bank of the Danube, is the centre of the foreign trade of Wallachia It exports wheat, tallow, hides, salt, and timber It has also a valuable sturgeonfishery Galatz, situated on the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and Pruth, is the emporium of trade for Moldavia, and the chief port for the commerce carried on between Germany and the Black Sea The chief exports are grain, wine, timber, wool, and tallow, the imports, British manufactures, sugar, coal, iron, and fruits Jassy, on a small feeder of the Pruth, is the capital of Moldarna There are scarcely any manufactures, but a great deal of business is done at its annual fairs 'Ismail. a Russian town, in the province of Bessarabia, was taken from the Turks by Suwarrow, (1790) It is strongly fortified, and is an important military station, but its trade is mconsiderable.

THE VISTULA.

Basin.—The Vistula rises in the Carpathians, on the borders of Moravia and Galluca. It flows at first north, then north-east, till its junction with the San, it then turns north-wards and is joined by the Bug. Now bending to the north-west, it continues in that direction as far as Thorn, when, once more turning to the north, it finally empties itself into the Balluc. Its entire length is estimated at 600 miles

The greater part of the basin of the Vistula belongs to the Testiary formation; and the district forms part of the great European plain. The country is very flat, and hence the river is navigable throughout the greater part of its course. The higher ground in the upper part of the Vistula, and also most of the district drained by the Bug, belongs to rocks of the Scoondary formation.

The Vistula discharges its waters by three mouths, two of which flow into the Frische Haff, but the main stream, on which Dantzic stands, flows into the gulf bearing that name.

Towns.—Cracow, Warsaw, Brest-Litov, Thorn, Brombeig, Graudenz, Marienwerder, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzie.

Cracow, with a small adjacent territory, was constituted a free state by the Congress of Vienna, (1816,) but since then it has been silently absorbed into the Austrian Empure. The city stands in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Vistula, and is surrounded by very picturesque scenery. A short distance to the west is an artificial tumulus erected to the memory of Koscrusko. To the southeast of Cracow are the famous salt mines of Bochma and Wielicza, which are among the richest in the world. Within the mines are three chapels, with a pulpit, crucifix, and various statues, all sculptured out of the solid salt Warsaw stands on the left bank of the Vistula, and is connected by a bridge of boats with its suburb Praga It is the great commercial entrepôt for Poland, and has two large annual fairs After the Diet was transferred to it from Cracow in 1566, it became the capital of Poland. In 1794 the Poles expelled the Russian garrison which had previously occupied it, and for a time held the city against the enemy After displaying great valour, Kosciusko was defeated and taken prisoner, and Praga being captured, the city forthwith surrendered.

Brest Litto, or Bresc-Litosal, stands on the right hand of the Bug. It as strongly fortafied, and has tade in grain, hemp, and flax Thorn, on the right bank of the Vistula, has considerable trade, and strong fortafications. It is noted as being the birthiplace of Copernicus, (1472-1643) Bromberg, on the Bian, near its confluence with the Vistula, has considerable trade, and manufactures of chicory and tobacco. A canal runs from here to Nakel on the Netz, an affluent of the Oder. Granden; on the right bank of the river, is a place of considerable strength. It has manufactures of cloth and tobacco, and some trade in cloth and corn.

Mememere der stands on a small feeder of the Vistula. It has a handsome eathedral, a few manufactures, and a little trade. Movemberg, on the Nogath, an arm of the Vistula, is mteresting as boing the seat of the Teutonie insights. To the north-east of the town, on the summit of a small hill, stands the ruins of the Teutonic castle, or valace of the Grand Masters. Marenburg fell into the

THE ODER

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hands of the Poles by their conquest of the Teutomo knights, (1457,) and was ceded to Prussia at the treaty of Thorn (1466)

Ellong stands on a small navgable stream which falls must the Frische Haff The manufactures conesis principally of soon, tobacco, sugar refining, and clucory The trade is very important, the exports being corn, nimber, flax, and hemp, and the produce of its manufactures Steamboats sail daily for Konigsberg Dantice is an ancient and badly built fown, but as a corn port ranks second only to Odessa, it exports also timber, beer, flax and hemp, amber and saft and imports manufactured goods, colonial produce, wines, and furs By means of a deep canal, the sandbanks which secumber the Vistual immediately below the town are avoided, and vessels of large size come close up to it.

THE ODER.

Basin.—The Oder rises in Moravia, about fifteen mules east of Olmutz, at an elevation of 1800 feet. It runs at first north-east until it leaves the Austran dommions, and then turns north-west. It continues in this ducetion, with a very tortious course, until it is joined by the Lower Neisses, then, flowing northwards, it is augmented by the waters of the Wartha, and finally empties itself into the Great Haff. The Wartha, which is by far the most considerable feeder of the Oder, brings with it the waters of the Netze

The Oder drains the greater part of the Prussian provinces of Pomerania, Posen, and Silesia, and the basin belongs almost entirely to the Tertasry formation. Pomerania is, for the most part, a sandy plain, covered with lieaths and forests Agriculture is in a backward state, but crops of grain, flax, hemp, and tobacco are raised. Posen is naturally more fertile, but agriculture is in a backward state. Silesia has a productive soil, rears a great number of sheep, and, in the mountainous districts of the south-east, is exceedingly ruch in minerals. Coal

is found in many parts, and there are valuable mines of iron, zinc, and copper.

Towns -Oppeln, Glatz, Neisse, Breslan, Liegnitz,

Frankfort, Posen, Stettin, and Swinemund.

Oppela is a walled town, has a royal salt magazane, and a population of about 8000. Glatz, on the Upper Neisse, being a frontier town, is strongly fortified. The celebrated Baron Trenck was confined here, and made his escape by leaping from the walls Various manufactures are carried on, amongst others linen, woollen, cotton, leather, and carpets. The town of Neisse is also strongly fortified, and has considerable trade.

Breslau is the second city in Prussia It has numerous breweries and distilleries, with manufactures of linen, cotton, woollen, and silk. It is the great entrepôt of Silesia, and most of the manufactured goods of the province are disposed of at its fairs. Metals from the mines, and timbers from the forests, are brought here in large quantities, with flax, hemp, and cattle from Moldavia and the Ukraine It has the largest wool fair in Germany. It communicates by railway with Vienna, Stettin, Berlin, and Hamburg. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, a feeder of the Oder, is an old, but well-built and handsome town. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton, and the gardeners in the vicinity are said to be the most skilful in Silesia In the neighbourhood, Frederick the Great gained a decisive victory over the Austrian general, Laudohn, (1760) Frankfort-on-the-Oder is a well-built town It has considerable textile manufactures, besides some of leather, earthenware, and sugar. It's trade is considerable, for, besides its river communication, it is connected by canals with the Elbe and Vistula Its three large annual fairs are well attended. In the neighbourhood a sangunary conflict took place between Frederick the Great and the Austrians and Russians, (1759) Posen. upon the Waitha, is not a place of much importance. Watchmaking is carried on to some extent, and here are manufactures of leather, linen, and firearms

Status is the second port in Prussia, and, indeed, as regards imports, it is the first. It has considerable manu-

factures of various kinds, and the most extensive sugar refining in Pussia. The principal articles of export consist of linens, corn, wool, timber, and zne, the chief imports are colonal produce, wine, cotton, stuffs, yarn and raw cotton. hardware, coal, and salt Sumemund, on the island of Usedom, is the outport of Stettin, where the heavier vessels unload; its port is now the best on the whole south coast of the Baltice.

THE ELBE

Basin—The Ilbe rises in the slopes of Schneckoppe, in the Riesen-gebrige mountains, at an elevation of 4400 feet. It flows at first south through a wild, narrow valley, and then, bending round to the north-west, is joined by, the Moldau. Howing now towards the north, and having been joined by the Eger, it enters Saxony Turning now to the north-west, it receives in succession the waters of the Mulde, Saale, and Havel, with the Sprea. Between Hamburg and Harburg, the Elbe is divided into several arms, enclosing some large islands, but these arms soon afterwards unite, and the river proceeds in one stream to the sea. At Cuxharen the estiancy is about twelve miles wide. The total length of the river is 720 miles

The basm of the Elbe may be divided into three parts Bohemas is an elevated plateau surrounded by the Riesengebirge, Erz-gebirge, Bohmer Wald, and Moravian mountains. It possesses was forests, and is ruch in mines, Saxony is a hilly district, ruch in mines, Saxony is a hilly district, ruch in minerals, with beautiful seenery and a fertale soil. It has an excellent breed of sheep. The lower portion of the basin of the Elbe is composed almost entirely of sandy plains, covered with forests, morasses, and small lakes, only slightly fertale, but well cultivated.

Towns—Budwes, Prague, Carlabad, Dresden, Torgau, Wittenburg, Chemnitz, Freiberg, Dessau, Hof, Jenn, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg, Bautzen, Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, Stade, and Cuxhaven.

Budwers, on the Moldau, is well built. It has manu-

factures of woollens, muslins, and damask, and considerable trade in leather and aloes; there is ruit to Lanz. Prague is a fine healthy town in the midst of beautiful senery. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, sik, and woollen stuffs, and is the great centre of the trade of Bohenia. This city contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe, who dued 1601. Caribbad stands in a romantic valley, near the junction of the Tepel with the Egec. It is the most collebrated watering-place in Germany, and contains the lottest springs in Europe. These springs are said to have been discovered by the Emperor Charles IT, when hunting in the vicinity, 1376). Calishad was the favourite residence of Gotte, Hoffman, and Wenner.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is one of the best built and finest cities in Europe. It is situated in the centre of the Saxon wine district, occupying the most beautiful and richly cultivated portion of the valley of the Eibe Few cities possess so many attractive collections of art and antiquity; its picture gallery, taken as a whole, is perhaps the finest to be found north of the Alps Its manufactures are not important, what is called Dresden porcelain is made at Meissen, fourteen miles lower down the Elbe Torquit, on the Elbe, in Prussian Saxony, is a strongly fortified place Here Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians. (1760) Wettenburg, on the Elbe, is the cradle of the Reformation Luther and Melancthon were both professors in its university, and are both buried in its cathedral. A very handsome statue of Luther has been erected in the market-place. Luther's apartment, in the old Augustine convent, is still to be seen, and the autograph of Peter the Great on the wall is preserved by a glass covering. The university of Wittenburg has been transferred to Halle.

Chemits, on a river of that name, an affluent of the Mulde, is the principal manufacturing town in Savony The cotton goods, especially stockings, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. There are also manufactures of woollen, inen, and silk. Chemitz is the buthiplace of Puffendorf Freiberg, near the existen branch of the Mulde, is the centre of a reh imming dis

tract. The minerals consist of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. The mines, which are worked in rocks of the primary formation, are, however, not so productive as formerly. The cathedral of Freiberg contains the tombs of Maurice of Sqvony, and the celebrated geologist Weiner Deson, the capital of the duchy of Amila-Dessan, is strated in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Mulde It has manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, and tobacco, and an important corn market. The vicinity is covered with beautiful gardens. Mendelssohn, the philosopher, was born here in 1729, he died in 1784.

Hot, a town of Bayana, stands on the left bank of the Saale It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton. and there are mines of iron and marble in the vicinity Jeng a town in the principality of Saxe-Weimar, is celebrated for its university, which attained its highest prosperity towards the end of last century, when it numbered among its professors Schiller, Humboldt, Fichte, Schelhing, and Griesbach, and had above 1000 students. The battle of Jena was fought in 1806. Lengug stands on the White Elster, a tributary of the Saale Next to Hamburg, it is the chief trading city in Germany, and is the first book emporium in the world It contains manufactures of cotton, leather, silk, and tobacco but its characteristic feature is its book trade, about fifty million printed sheets are produced annually. The fairs of Leinzig are the most celebrated in Germany they are held at the New Year, at Easter, and at Michaelmas The last two are the most important, and are attended by merchants from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America A severe battle took place here, (1813,) in which Napoleon was defeated by the Allies Halle, a town of Prussian Saxony, stands on the Saale It has some manufactures of textile fabrics. but its most important production is salt. The annual produce is about 11,000 tons Outside the walls a monnment has been erected to the memory of the soldiers who died here of the wounds received at the battle of Leidzig

Magdeburg, the capital of Prussian Saxony, is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The catadel, on an island in the Elbe, serves also as a state prison.—Baron Trenck, Lafayette, and others, having been confined here The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, and there are also beet sugar and chitcory factories. The trade, which derives great fachities from the central attnation of the town, is very important. Bautzen, a town of Saxony, stands on the Spree I is swell but, with broad streets, and suburbs adorned with beautiful gardens. It has considerable manufactures of tobacco, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and has large uron, copper, and tile-works. The battle of Bautzen was fought May 21 and 29, 1613.

BERLIE, the capital of Prussia, is situated in the midst of a sandy plain upon the river Spree It is a well-built and handsome city, and its principal street, Uniter den Linden, is perhaps unsurpassed it is three-quarters of a mile in length, and of great width, its centre being occupied by a double avenue of lime trees, which give to the street its name. The manufactures of Berlin are various and extensive, and include woollen, silk, and cotton goods, porcelain, and cast-iron works. About eighteen miles south-west of Berlin is Potsdom, the Versaulies of Prussia. The barracks here are very extensive. In its environs is Eans Soucs, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, and the place where he expired, August 1786.

Hamburg, the principal commercial city and senport of Germany, stands on the right bank of the Elbe, at its junction with the Alster. This river rises in Holstein, some miles above the city, and spreads into two considerable lakes, the Outer and Inner Alster. The latter, surrounded by broad vallis planted with trees, and by magnificent buildings, so not fit principal ornaments of the city. The menufactures of Hamburg consist of woollen, limen, cotton, and silk goods, tobacco, and refined sugar, and the trade embraces almost every article of German commerce. The principal exports are grain, wool, cattle, German manufactures, and Rhenish wines; the imports are colonial produce, British manufactures are wootton, ctton yare, links, and coal. Hamburg was

founded by Charlemagne towards the close of the eighth century

Alton, the second city in Denmark, stands on the Elbe, a lattle below Hamburg I is most important manufacture is that of tobacco: there are also son, die, and chemical works It has considerable trade, but by no means rivals Hamburg It is connected with Kiel and Rendsburg by rail Stade a town of Hanover, stands near the left bank of the Elbe Tolls were here formerly exacted from all vessels passing up the Elbe, but they have now been redeemed, at a cost to England of £150,000. By the treaty of 1815 the navigation of the Elbe ought to be free throughout its course Cucheava, at the mouth of the Elbe, is a seaport belonging to Hamburg The harbour is spaccous and deep, and furnished with a lighthouse It is much frequented in summer by sea-bathers.

THE RHINE.

Basin.-The Vorder-Rhine rises in Mount St Gothard. at an elevation of 6580 feet, and takes a north-east direction through the magnificent ravine of Rheinwald, enclosed with rocks 3000 feet high, clothed to their summits with stately firs At the lower end of this ravine the river is somed by the Hinter-Rhine, and the united stream flows northwards through a fertile and romantic valley as far as lake Constance. Leaving this lake and turning to the west, the Rhine forms the celebrated falls of Schaffhausen, and winding its way between lofty rocks, it at length reaches Basle. Before reaching Basle the Rhine is joined by the Aar, which drains the greater part of Switzerland This river rises in the mass of St Gothard. and at first flows to the west, drawing the lakes Brienz and Thun. At the confluence of the Saane it turns to the north and receives the Thiel, which drains lake Brienne and Neuchatel, the Reuss which flows from lake Lucerne, and the Lummat from lake Zurich

At Basle the Rhine turns to the north, and continues in that direction as far as Mentz, having received the waters of the Neckar and Mayn. The Neckar rises in the Black Forest mountains, near the source of the Danube, and takes a circuntous course at first to the north and then to the west, and joms the Rhine at Manhleum The Mayn rises in the Fohtsblerg; in the north-east of Bavana, and flows west with many windings until it falls into the Rhine nearly opposite Mentz. Flowing now for a short distance to the west, the Rhine then turns to the north-west, and keeps this direction until it enters Holland Before this, however, it is joined on its left bank by the Moselle, and on the right by the Lahn, Ruhr, and Lappe The Moselle, and on the right by the Lahn, Ruhr, and Lappe The Moselle rises in the Vosges mountains, and flows north-east with a very tortuous course until its confluence with the Rhine.

The Rhme enters Holland with a breadth of about 2000 feet, and soon afterwards spits mit two branches, the southern one taking the name of Weal. Still lower down, the river again divides, the main arm taking the name of Leeb, the other, which flows past Utrecht and Leyden, being called the Old Rhme Just after entering Holland, the Rhme throws of a branch called the Yssci, which enters the Zuyder Zee, and midway between Utrecht and Leyden, the Amstel lexees the main stream and flows into the estuary called the Y. The delta of the Rhine is the largest in Europe, and embraces an area of above 4000 miles. The total length of the river is at least 800 miles.

The whole basm of this river has an area of about 80,000 square miles, and may be conveniently divided into four parts —from its source to Basle, from Basle to Mentz; from Mentz to Bonn, and from Bonn to the sea. Wildness, grandeur, and romanto beauty characterise the Rihine in the first part of its course but owing to rapids, rocks, and waterfalls, it is of little commercial value. But after leaving Basle it becomes a broad and maygable river, and flows through a rich open valley from thirty to fifty miles broad. This district,—including the valleys of the Neckar and Mayne,—is perhaps the finest part of Germany · the climate is warm and dolightful, and the soal produces almonds, destants, and grapes.

But the scenery most generally admited lies between Mentz and Bonn. "The Rhine here pursues a meandering course, peat between lofty and eraggy mountains, and resembles rather a succession of lakes than a river. These mountains, however, are often all only montains in minimum. They have often, indeed, the steepness, rudeness, and overhanging ridges of the mountains bordering the Rhone, but, as compared to them in size, they are but mode hills. The groves on the hill sides are few and far between; but there is no grove without a clurch spire rising in the midst and overloping the trees. Frequently admired affairstie chiff, crowned by an ancient castle frowns over the river, or rises majestically from the brow of the steep?—[WCullot. Geographical Dictionary]

The Rhine below Bonn is a broad and sluggish river, but of great importance as a commercial ingluvary A curious feature in the naugation of the river, is those large rafts of timber, sometimes 1000 feet long, which are occasionally met with, but of late years the plan of con-

structing very large rafts has fallen into disuse

Towns —Clun, Constance, Schafflausen, Berne, Keuchtel, Lucene, Zurch, Bale, Stresbourg, Cantsburg, Speyer, Stuttfalur, Heddeberg, Mannheim, Worms, Barcetth, Nurnberg, Wurzburg, Flankform, Mentz; Wiesbaden, Metz, Treves, Golberth, Bonn, Cologe, Dosseldorf, Nimeguen, Zutphen, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, and Amsterbank.

Chur, or Corre, is a small but interesting city on the Vorder-Rhune. From us stutation it is the centre of an important transit trade between Western Germany and Italy. Louis Philippe, late King of the French, taught mathematics here for some time. Constance, on the southern shore of the lake, belongs to Baden The famous council which sentenced Huss and Jerome to death, sat from 1414 to 1418. The house in which Huss resided, and the place where he was burned, are still pointed out. The present inhabitants of Constance are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of their unwayards, or in the fisheres of the lake Schaffhousen is cluedy celebrated for its magnificent falls, which are about three miles west of the town

The height of these falls varies, according to the season, from fifty to seventy-five feet; and they are distinguished for their immense volume of water. Berne, on the Aar. is the handsomest town in Switzerland, and the reputed capital of the Swiss Confederation. Neuchatel, which stands on the borders of its lake, is distinguished for its manufacture of watches, jewellery, and mathematical instruments Lucerne stands up the Reuss, where it issues from the lake This lake presents every variety of beautiful scenery, from the gentle grassy slope to the steep precipice. Its navigation, owing to violent and sudden storms, is very dangerous; yet steamers ply regularly upon it. Zurich is beautifully situated at the northern extremity of the lake of that name; it is distinguished for its manufactures of cotton and salk. The Reformation in Switzerland was begun here by Zuinglius, (1519)

Basle, on the Rhine, is the greatest commercial and manufacturing town in Switzerland. It is especially distinguished for its ribbons, and it also produces gloves, paper. leather, and printed cottons. In the vicinity a cross is erected to commemorate the battle of St Jacobs (1444,) when 1600 Swiss kept a French army of twenty times their number in check for ten hours Holbein, Bernouilli. and Euler were natives of Basle. Strasbourg, on the left bank of the Rhine, is one of the most important fortresses of France It is celebrated for its fine cathedral, which has a spire of 466 feet high, that is, about five feet higher than the great pyramid of Cheops The famous astronomical clock has been standing still for many years. Carlsruhe, (Charles' Rest), the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, is situated on a fine plan, about four miles east of the Rhine It is built in the form of an outspread fan round the grand ducal palace. It is quite a modern city. and has sprung up round a hunting seat built by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in 1715 Speyer, or Spires is one of the most ancient cities in Germany. It is built a on the left bank of the Rhme, and belongs to Bavaria. The Protest given in to the Diet assembled here in 1529. obtained for the German reformers the name of Protestnnts.

Stuttgardi, the capital of Wurtemberg, stands on a small feeder of the Neckar It is a clean and handsome place. in the midst of beautiful scenery. The book-trade here is very important, and Stuttgardt is inferior in this respect only to Leipzig and Berlin. Headelberg, a town of Baden. stands on the left bank of the Neckar The streets are narrow, and the buildings crowded, but the surrounding scenery is, perhaps, the loveliest in Germany. The famous tun of Heidelberg, which is kept in a vault beneath the castle, is capable of holding 800 hogsheads Mannheim, at the junction of the Neckar and Rhine, is the most commercial town in Baden. It has considerable transit trade by the Rhine and Neckar. Worms, a town of Hesse Durmstadt, stands on the left bank of the Rhine It is a very old place, and has a decayed appearance. The vicinity of Worms is, in a great measure, covered with vineyards, and the town has considerable trade in wine and other agricultural produce The diet of Worms was held 1521.

Barreuth, on the Mayn, lies among rich meadows at the foot of the Fichtel Gebirge. It has manufactures of porcelain, linen, and cotton , and there are also marble-works. glass works, and a sugar-refinery. In the cemetery is a monument erected to Jonn Paul Richter, who died here in 1825. Nurnberg, or Nuremberg, the second city in Bayaria, stands on a feeder of the Mayn During the middle ages it was the Birmingham of Continental Europe. and had an extensive commerce. It has been long celebrated for its manufactures of wooden clocks and toys. and it also produces various kinds of metallic goods and newellery Watches are said to have been invented here. (1477) Albert Durer, the painter, was born here, (1471) Wurtiburg, on the right bank of the Mayn, is strongly fortified, and has considerable manufactures and trade, Frankfort, one of the free cities of Germany and seat of the Diet, is situated in a beautiful, but narrow valley on the Mayn It is one of the great centres of the inland trade of Germany, and is the head of its money market. It has two large annual fairs, though they are not so well attended as formerly. It was the native place of Goethe, who was born here in 1749 Mentz, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, stands on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Mayn. It is strongly fortified, and is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian soldiers. Its manufactures are not important, but it has considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, was a native of this place, and a statue has been for exceted to his memory.

Wiesbaden, the capital of the duchy of Nassau, stands on a small feeder of the Rhine It lies amidst gardens and orchards in a very pleasant district, and is a fashionable watering-place. Metz (pronounced Mess,) on the Moselle, is one of the strongest fortresses of France. It has also considerable woollen manufactures, and produces large quantities of wine, brandy, and vinegar. near the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, is, perhans, the most ancient city in Germany. The whole valley of the Moselle is covered with vineyards, and Treves has considerable trade in wine The basin of the Saar is rich in mines of coal, iron, and lead. Coblentz is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, whence its ancient name Confluentes. A fine bridge of freestone crosses the Moselle, and a bridge of boats connects the town with Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine Coblentz itself is strongly fortified, and, together, they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men Coblentz has considerable trade, and exports wine, oil, grain, iron, and Seltzer water, Bonn, on the left bank of the Rhine, has a very pleasing appearance, being encircled with walls and surrounded with gardens. It derives its chief celebrity from its university, which has numbered among its professors Schlegel and Niebuhr Beethoven was born here, (1770.) and the late Prince Consort was a student here

Numequen, on the Wanl, 1s strongly fortified A treaty was concluded here between Spann, France, and Holland in 1678 Zutphen, on the Yasel, is likewise a fortified town. It was taken and pillaged by the Spaniards an 1688, but was retaken by the troops under Prince Maurice In this stegs for P Sydney received the wound of which he died at the early age of thirty-two. Ratterdam is the second city in Holland. It is the great outlets for the

countries drained by the Rhine and Meuse; the principal exports are agricultural and colonial produce, grain, timber, and wine. Steam packets run regularly to London, Cologne, and Mastricht, on the Meuse. Erasmus was a native of Rotterdam and a monument has been erected to his memory Utrecht is one of the best situated cities in Holland, being built on a tract of ground more elevated than the surrounding country. It is the centre of a nopulous agricultural district, and has a busy appearance The union of Utrecht was signed here, (1579,) and the peace of Utrecht, (1713) Leuden, on both banks of the Old Rhine, is a clean and well-built town, surrounded by windmills, country seats pleasure grounds, meadows and In 1573-74 it sustained a memorable siege against the Spaniards, and, as a reward, was offered by the Prince of Orange either exemption from certain taxes or a university, it chose a university, which soon after became famous Rembrandt, the painter, was born in the immediate vicinity in 1606

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, is built at the mouth of the Amstel By means of canals the city is cut up into ninety islands, connected together by 250 bridges, mostly of stone. It has considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods, machinery, and shipbuilding, but it is principally distinguished as a place of trade. The exports consist partly of the produce of Holland, partly the produce of her colonies, and partly the produce of different parts of Europe, which is brought here as a convenient entrepôt. To avoid the dangerous navigation of the Zuyder Zee, a canal has been cut from the Helder to the estuary called Y, (pronounced eye,) and Amsterdam has water communication with all parts of Holland. By rail it communicates with the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia. The philosopher Spinosa, Swammerdam the naturalist, and Admiral de Ruyter, were natives of Amsterdam

THE SEINE.

Basin.-The Seine rises in the plateau of Langres,

about twenty miles north-west of Dijon, and flows northwest until it is joined by the Aube. Turning now westward, it receives, on its left bank, the Yonne, and then, again bending to the north, it is augmented by the waters of the Marie. This tributary rises about three miles from the village of Langres, and, after a course of about 280 miles, joins the Saine at Charenton. The course of the Seme is now very tortuous, and its general direction is to the north-west until it enters into the Enghah Channel In this part of its course it receives the Oise on the right bank, and the Eure on the left. The total length of the Seme is nearly 500 miles.

As the Same does not rise at any great elevation, its current is gentle and well suited to navigation. Owing, however, to this gentle current and the width of the estuary—about seven miles—the tade rushes up the river with great force. The banks of the Seme below Paris have been much parised for their beauty.

Towns.—Chatillon, Troyes, Bar-sur-Aube, Auxerre, Sens, Fontameblean, Melun, Chaumont, Chalons, Epernay, Meaux, Paris, Sevres, Versailles, St Cloud, St Dens, St Germans, Ribens, Soissons, Compiègne, Chatres, Evreux, Loviers, Elbedf, Rouen, Harfleur, and Havre.

Ghachlou-sur-Serne is a clean, well-built town, with some trade and manufactures Togges, on the Sene, has manufactures of cotton and woollen, with some blacching establishments, it was once noted for its fam: Ban-na-Antie is agreeably situated on the right bank of the niver Is has considerable trade in corn, wine, and wool. In 1814, a severe action was fought here between Napoleon and the allies Auszer's has a fine situation upon the left bank of the Youne, which here becomes avergible It has considerable trade in wood and wine, especially the latter, of which about 120,000 tims are annually sent to Paris and Normandy. Sens, lower down the stream, has an active trade in agricultural produce. Thomasa-Becket took refuge here about 1166. Several councils were held here in the middle ages.

Fontanchican, in the midst of a forest of the same name, stands about two miles from the left bank of the THE SLINE 73

It has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stoneware, and a trade in wine, fruits, cattle, and horses The palace of Fontainebleau is one of the most magnificent in France, and is surrounded with a beautiful park. It was here that Napoleon signed his abdication, (1814) Melun, on both banks of the Seine, is a very ancient place It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton, and a trade in agricultural produce. Chaumont stands on the left bank of the Marne It has manufactures of woollen and cotton, and a trade in iron, gloves, and brandy On March 1st, 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, this formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Albance Chalons-sur-Marne has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and chamoisleather, and a considerable trade in grain, hemp, wool, and champagne Here Attala was defeated in 481. Epernau is the principal entrepôt for the wines of Champagne. the best of which are produced in its immediate vicinity Meaux is pleasantly situated on the Marne manufactures of cotton, leather, and earthenware, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. The cathedral contains the tomb of Bishop Bossuet, who died here in 1704

Parts is the second city in Europe in size and population, but is, perhaps, unrivalled in the magnificence of its public buildings and in the number of its literary and scientific institutions, museums, libraries, and galleries of art. The National Library is, perhaps, the largest in the world; and the gallery of the Louvre, during the latter years of the reign of Napoleon, was the finest that ever existed The manufactures of Paris are very important, and include silk, cotton, rewellery, and tobacco with its famous manufacture of porcelain, hes about five miles to the west A large museum is established here in which are selected specimens of most kinds of earthenware manufactured in Europe Five miles still further west is Versailles, with its palace which Louis Philippe converted into a national museum. St Cloud, also on the left side of the Seme, is within four miles of Paris. St Denis, the burial-place of the French kings, is three miles

to the north, and St Germains, the residence of James II. on the left bank of the Seine, is twelve miles to the north-west. Rheims stands on the Vesle, an affluent of the Assne which flows into the Ose Its cathedral is one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe, and here the kings of France, with few exceptions, have been crowned since the time of Philip Augustus. Rheims is a centre of the manufacture of woollen stuffs, which extends over the whole neighbourhood. It is also a great depôt for champagne wines. Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., was born at Rheims. (1619) Soissons is a fortified town on the Assne, a feeder of the Ose It was here that Clovis defeated the Roman general, and put an end to the Western Empire, (486) Compregne is agreeably situated a mile below the junction of the Aisne, between a forest and the river Orse. Its royal chateau, built under Louis XV., is one of the finest structures of its kind in France The forest of Commègne covers an area of more than 3000 acres. It was at the siege of this place that the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner, (1430)

Charies, on the Bure, is a very old place with a very fine cathedral. It mannifactures woollen goods, eartherware, and leather, and has the largest grain markets in France. Everze, on an afficient of the Eure, has some considerable manufactures, and a trade in grain, seeds, and timber. Louisers, on both banks of the Eure, ranks with Elbeut and Sedan is one of the principal cloth towns of France. It has also several worsted mills, tanencies, and factories for machinery. Elleuf is beauthfully situated in a picturesque value on the left bank of the Seme. It is the chief woollen town in France, and is the entreptic for the cloths of Louivers and Sedan, and for the wool of Spain, Italy, Germany, and England.

Rouen, the great centre of the cotton manufactures of France, stands on the Sene, about forty-four miles from its mouth. It contains a noble cathedral, in which is the tomb of Richard Centre de Lion. Beades its cotton manufactures, it manufactures silks, velvets, hardware, and eartheniware Vessels of 200 tons can reach the city, and it carries on a considerable trade not only with Europe. but with the Levant and America Among illustrious natures of Roben we may mention Cornelle, Fontenelle, and Bochart the great Oriental scholar. Haryfeur, on the right shore of the estuary of the Seine, has not so much trade as it once had. The chief exports are corn, eider, dairy and other produce. About 7000 dozen eggs are said to be exported every week to England. Sur Sidney Smith was taken prisoner here in 1796. Have, on the north side of the estuary of the Seine, is the second port in France, and the great outlet for the country drained by the Seine. The chief exports are silks, cottons, woollens, and iron-ware, flour, wine, and luqueurs. The imports are colonial produce, cotton, and tobacco.

THE LOIRE

Basin. - The Lorre rises in the western slope of the Cevenne mountains, about twenty miles north-west of Privas, and flows with a very winding course towards the north as far as Nevers, near which it is joined by the Allier This tributary rises at the foot of mount Lozere. in the chain of the Cevennes, and flows parallel to the Loire, from which it is separated by the mountains of Forez. The Loire now continues its course to the northwest, until it reaches Orleans, where it bends to the west. and maintains this direction until it empties itself into the Bay of Biscay. In this part of its course it receives on its left bank the Cher and Vienne, and on its right the Mayenne, which brings with it the waters of the Loire and Sarthe The total length of the Loire is about 640 miles, and its basin has been estimated at 50,000 square miles.

The Lore rises at an elevation of 4800 feet, and therefore has a rapid current. It is also subject to frequent inundations, to prevent which banks have been constructed below Orleans. In some places also the navigation is impeded by sandbanks, and below Nantes, where the river expands into a broad estuary, there are numerous islands and shallows.

Towns .- Le Puy, St Etienne, Roanne, Decize, Nevers.

Clermont, Moulns, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Bourges, Limoges, Poictiers, Saumur, Alençon, Le Mans, Mayenne, Laval, Angers, and Nautes.

Le Puy, the capital of Haute-Loire, is a narrow, badlybuilt town, noted for its manufacture of white and black lace. St Etienne, on both banks of the Forens, an affluent of the Lore, is situated in the centre of one of the richest coal-fields of France. It has important manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery, and in the town and neighbourhood about 40,000 persons are employed in silk and ribbon making. St Etienne is connected by rail with Lyons. Roanne, situated upon the Loire where it becomes navigable, has manufactures of muslins, calicoes, and woollen fabrics; and some trade in corn, wine, timber, and charcoal It is connected with St Etienne by rail Decree is picturesquely situated on an island, in the Loire, and connected to either bank with a bridge. It possesses several iron-works, and there are rich mines of coal in the neighbourhood. The glass-works of Charbonnière, about a mile distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly

Nevers, situated on the Loire, about four miles above the influx of the Allier, is pleasantly situated, but badly It has important manufactures of iron, china, and glass There is also considerable trade in timber for ship building, charcoal, wine, and salt Clermont, on an affluent of the Alber, is surrounded by an amphitheatro of volcanic mountains, of which Puy-de-Dôme is the culminating point. It has various, but not important manufactures; but its trade is considerable, as it is the entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding departments. The chief articles of trade are flax, hemp, corn, wine, cheese, leather, and linen fabrics. Four large faus are held annually. It was here that the famous council was held in 1095, when the first Crusade was determined on. Gregory of Tours and Pascal were natives of Clermont. Moulins, on the Alber, stands in a fertile plain. There are several vineyards and mulberry plantations in the vicinity, and coal and limestone are found at a short distance from the town. Moulins carries on some important

manufactures, especially of cutlery; and it has considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, coals, and cattle

Orleans, on the Loire, is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated country. Its trade is not so great as formerly, but it has manufactures of woollen, cotton, refined sugar, and vinegar In the city is a bronze statue erected to Joan of Arc. who compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans, (1429) Bloss, on the right bank of the Lorre, is noted for the beauty of its situation It manufactures gloves, earthenware, and leather, and has considerable trade in wine, brandy, cloth, and timber. It was here that the Duke of Guise and his brother were murdered by order of Henry III., (1588,) and here Catherme de Medici died. Tours stands on a narrow tongue of land between the Lorre and Cher, and is noted for the beauty of its environs. The manufacture of silk was first introduced here from Italy; and it still produces both silk and woollen goods

Bourges, on an affluent of the Cher, is a place of great antiquity. It has some manufactures of woollen, cutlery, and leather, and some trade in grain, hemp, wool, and tamber Jacques Cour, the unfortunate treasurer of Charles YII., was a native of this place. Lamoges is built on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yienne. Its manufactures include glass, earthenware, woollen and cotton goods, and brandy It has also considerable trade in manufactured goods, agrenultural produce, salt, and iron. Posterior, on a tributary of the Yienne, is charly memorable for the great battle fought here, September 19, 1326. Between this city and Tours, the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel in 732. Sauswar, on the Loure, has some manufactures of linen, leather, and ironware, with a brusk trade in provisions

Alexon, on the Sarthe, a well-built and pleasantly atuated It has some memindenures of lace, octon, woollen, and linen fabries; and the district produces abundance of cattle, poultry, and horses, iron, grante, and freestone. Le Mans stands on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Sarthe. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and war-candles; and a considerable trade in these, and in clover and lucerne seed, iron, salt, wine, and brandy In 1793, the Vendeans sustained here one of their worst defeats. Mayenne, on the river of the same name, has some manufactures of linen, calico, and cotton, Laval, lower down the river, is on the high road from Brest to Paris. It was built in the ninth century by Charles le-Chauve, to check the incursions of the Bretons. It has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, and some bleaching-grounds and maible-works Angers, the ancient capital of Anjou, stands on both sides of the Mayenne, about five miles above its confluence with the Loire It has manufactures of sailcloth, handkerchiefs, leather, wax, and sugar, and a considerable trade in corn, wines, brandy, hemp, flour, and fruits. Angers is surrounded with gardens and vineyards; and in the vicinity are important slate-quarries and mines of coal and iron. There is a railway to Paris.

Mantes—This "is a noble city, and its situation can scarcely be excelled. It stands upon the slopes and summat of a gentle hill, half encarcled by the Lore, which is broad, clear, and tolerably rapid, and its beauty is greatly uncreased by several iseles which dot the river exactly opposite to the town, and which are covered with pretty country-houses and gardens. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton goods; there are also numerous sugar refineies, bleachfields, and ship-yards. As a commercial port it ranks next to Havre. It is the great outlet for the district drained by the Lorie, and exports silk, wine, woollen and cotton goods, wheat, and refined sugar, and imports colonal produce, cotton, timber, and hemp. The Edite of Nantes, granting toleration to Protestints was passed 1998, and revoked 1682.

THE RHONE.

Bastin.—The Rhone rises on the western side of Mount St Gothard, at an elevation of 6780 feet, and flows at first south-west as far as Martigny, then bending to the northwest, it enters the Lake of Geneva. After leaving the lake, the river turns south-west for a short distance, and

then enters a rocky gorge known as the Perte du Rhone. where its waters are hidden by limestone rocks nearly meeting over the stream. The Rhone now flows almost due south as far as St Cenis, then taking a sharp bend to the north-west, it flows, with a winding course, westward to its nunction with the Saone. This feeder rises in the plateau of Langres, between the sources of the Meuse and Moselle, and flows south-west until joined by the Doubs. This tributary rises in the Jura mountains, and flows at first north-east, until it is deflected southwards by Mount Terrible, after which its course is south-west until its junction with the Saone The Saone now continues its slow course southwards, and at Lyons mingles its muddy stream with the blue and rapid waters of the Rhone.

From the confluence of the Saone to the Mediterranean. the Rhone flows southwards, and receives on its left bank the Isere and Durance; on its right the Ardeche Isere rises in the Sardinian dominions, near Mount Cenis; the Durance, in the Cottian Alps, and the Ardeche, in the Cevenne mountains

The Rhone enters the Mediterranean by four mouths. and forms a large delta, which has an area of about 2000 square miles The total length of the river is about 590 miles.

Owing to the rapidity of its current, the Rhone was formerly of little commercial value, but since the introduction of steamers immense progress has been made. It is also connected by canals with the principal rivers of France One connects the Doubs with the Ill. an affluent of the Rhine, another unites the Saone and Yonne. The navigation of the Delta of the Rhine is improved by canals from Arles and Beaucaire, the latter is connected with the Canal du Midi. The basin of the Rhone has an area of about 37,300 miles

Towns.—Martigny, Chillon, Lausanne, Geneva, Belley; Auxonne, Besancon, Chalons, Macon, Lyons, Vienne, Grenoble, Valence, Orange, Briançon, Avignon, Beaucaire, and Arles

Martigny stands upon the Drance, near its confluence with the Rhone. Here commences the road that leads ovèr the Great St Bernard, as well as a mule-path to Chamouni and Mont Blane. Chillon, a famous castle at the eastern extremity of the lake of Geneva, has become interesting through Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," and is much visited. Lausemue, on the northern shore of the lake, is interesting to us as being the residence of Gibbon the house in which he wrote the last half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," is still in good preservation. Voltaire, previous to his setting at Ferney, resided at a short distance from Lausanne, and Byron wrote his "Prisoner of Chillon" at Auchy, the mort of Lausanne, on the lake

Geneva, at the south-western extremity of the lake, is noted for its manufacture of watches, musical boxes, and jewellery. Its trade, however, owing to the jealousy of the French and Sardinian governments, is not very great Geneva has produced several emment individuals, amongst whom we may mention Rousseau, Casaubon, Necker, and his daughter. Madame de Stael : and Sismondi the historian The lake of Geneva has the form of a crescent. It is of great depth, and its waters are remarkably ours. The Rhone enters it as a muddy stream, but when it leaves it its waters are clear and of the finest blue Belley is agreeably situated between two hills at a short distance from the Rhone A suspension bridge across the river connects France with the fine road leading into Italy by Chamberry and Mount Cenis Lithographic stones, reckoned the best in France, are obtained from quarries in the vicinity.

Auxonne, on the left bank of the Saone, is a fortified place. It has manufactures of woollen, mushins, and hardware, and some trade in grain, fruit, wine, fron, and coal. Becauson, on the Doubs is one of the strongest fortnesses in France, and is well built. The principal branch of business carried on is that of watchmaking; it has also extensive foundines, tameners, and breveries. There is considerable trade with Switzerland. Chalons, on the Saone, is at the extremity of the Canal du Centre. The trade, for which it is well situated, is very considerable, and consists in grain, wine, cattle, wool, timber, and coal.

The Stone is navigable here for steam-boats In 1273. Edward I attended a tournament here, which ended in "the little wrr of Chalons" Mapon, on the right bank of the Saone has some manufactures of woollen, iron, and earthenwere it has also some trade in Burgundy wines and agricultural produce

Lyons stands at the confluence of the Illone and Soone. "Unlike Paris and many other French towns, which stand isolated, as it were, in the country, with ploughed lands and meadows, coming close up to the burners, Lyons appears as the nucleus of a wast population, melting graducilly by its suburbs into clusters of villages, which break up into smaller villages, hamlets, villages, which break up mot smaller villages, hamlets, villages, which break and employs in the business about 80,000 persons. It is admirably situated for trade, and exports silks, woollers, limes straw-bonnets, grain, chestnuts, and hardware. The principal imports are raw silk, wine, flax and hemp, coton, wool, and timber Lyons has a population of about

160,000 Frence is pleasantly situated in a beautiful district. in the vicinity are some important lead mines. The famous Council, which abolished the Order of the Templars, was held here in 1311 Grenoble, on the Isère, is agreeably situated in a well-wooded district. It is especially distinmushed for its manufactures of kid gloves; and it has some trade in iron, marble, and timber. In one of the squares is a bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard, who is interred in the city Valence, on the Rhone, is surrounded by a fertile country, which produces mulberries, almonds, and vines It is the depôt for the wine, silk, and other produce of the south of France, and has six large annual Orange, on a small feeder of the Rhone, is distinguished for its Roman remains. At one time it was the capital of a principality of the same name, which was ceded

to Louis XIV by the peace of Utrecht.

Innopon, on the Durance, is a strongly fortified place at an elevation of more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a passage into Italy by Mount Genèvre: and troops can also be marched from here on the

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passes of Mount Cenis, St Bernard, and the Simplon. Avignon, on the left bank of the Rhone, is a decayed place. It has manufactures of silks and velvets; and some trade in wines, ohve oil, and madder. Avignon was the residence of the Popes from 1305 to 1377. Petrarch resided for some time in the neighbourhood. Beaucaire, on the right bank of the Rhone, is well situated for commerce, as the river is navigable, for ships of modern burden, up to the town. It is the depôt of the French trade with Spain. Italy, and Africa. Beaucaire is principally distinguished for its great fair, which commences on July 1st, and ends on the 28th of the same month; about 100,000 strangers attend. Arles, an important town in the time of Casar, has considerable Roman remains. Its situation is rather unhealthy, but advantageous to commerce, and it ranks as the fifth port in France.

THE PO.

Basin.—The Po rises at Mount Viso, and flows at first in a curve to the north-east, and is joined by the Dora Balten, which rises at the foot of the Little St Bernard It now flows eastward and is joined by the Sesia, and then making a bend to the south, it receives the waters of the Tanaro. This tributary rises in the Cottian Alps. and being augmented by the Bormida, joins the Po on its right bank. The next important feeder is the Ticino This stream rises in the neighbourhood of St Gothard, and after flowing through lake Maggiore, continues southward until its junction with the main stream. For a great portion of its course it forms the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont. Continuing eastward the Po is next joined on its right bank by the Trebbia, and a little further to the east, the Adda, which drains lake Como. joins it on the left. The Po now continues its course to the east, and empties itself by several mouths into the Adriatic. During this portion of its course it is joined by the Oglio and Mincio from the north and the Secchia and Panaro from the south. Its total length is about 300 miles

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The basm of the Po is well defined, and is bounded by the Northern Apennines, and the Maritime, Cottan, Granan. Pennine, Lepontine, and Rhætian Alps The plain thus enclosed extends about 250 miles from east to west, and has a breatth varying from 50 to 120 miles. This large plain belongs to the Tertary formation, but the mountains which encloses it are composed primopally of primary and secondary rocks. The minerals are not unportant, but the soil is very fertile, and the whole district has sometimes been termed "the garden of Europe."

Towns.—Turin, Aosta, Ivrea, Casale, Vercelli, Coni, Cherasco, Asti, Alessandria, Locarno, Pavia, Milan, Piacenza, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Parma, Brescia, Garda,

Mantua, Modena, Ferrara, and Adria.

Turin, the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, stands on the left bank of the Po, in the midst of a well-cultivated plain. The staple business of the place is the manufacture of silk. Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, stands at the opening of two valleys which lead to the Great and Lattle St Bernard. Ivrea, on the left bank of the Dora. is picturesquely situated, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton Aosta and Ivrea are names mtimately associated with Napoleon's famous passage across the Alps. Casale, on the right bank of the Po. was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, but its defences now are of no great strength Vercelli, on the Sesia, stands on the high road from Turin to Milan It has some manufactures of silk, and a great trade in rice, large quantities of which are raised in the neighbourhood.

Cont, on the Stura, an affluent of the Tanaro, was formerly a strong fortress, but was dismantled by the French in 1801. It has some slik and woollen manufactures, and considerable trade, as it is an entrept between Nice and Turn Chrence, near the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, as the place where the "armistice of Cherasco" was concluded in 1796 by which French troops were allowed a free passage through the Sardman kingdom. Ast. on the Tanaro, is a very ancent town. It has some 84 THE PO.

manufactures of silk, and the vicinity produces a sparkling white wine considered the best in Piedmont. Alfieri was born here in 1749. Alessandria stands on the Tanaro. near its junction with the Bormida. It was founded by Pope Alexander III. in the twelfth century, and is considered one of the strongest towns in Europe. The neighbourhood produces grain, wine, silk, and the finest flax. and Alessandria has manufactures of linen, silks, and wax cendles. The battle of Marengo was fought a little to the east, on June 4, 1800. Locarno, a town of Switzerland, stands on the north-west of Lake Maggiore The lake extends from north to south about forty miles, with an average breadth of three miles Its water is clear and of a greenish hue, and it abounds in fish. The scenery around is varied and beautiful. On its shores are quarries of fine white marble Pana, on the east bank of the Ticino, was the ancient capital of the Lombard kings. In 1525 a great battle was fought here, when Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner. Pavia has some silk manufactures, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Large quantities of Parmesan cheese are produced in the neighbourhood.

Milan, once the capital of Austrian Italy, is built on a beautiful plain between the Ticino and Adda. It "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice in a sea of green waters:" and is one of the finest cities in Europe It is the centre of the silk trade of Lombardy, and has considerable commerce also in rice, cheese, and books Piacensa, or Placentus, stands on the right bank of the Po, near the junction of the Trebbia Under the Romans it was a very strong place, and afforded to them a secure retreat after the battles of Ticinus and Trebbia. Its chief trade is in agricultural produce.

Como is beautifully situated at the south-western extremity of the lake of that name It has manufactures of silks, woollen goods, and considerable trade, by means of the lake, in rice and silk. The lake is a fine sheet of water, and the scenery is sublime and beautiful. Steamers traverse it in all directions. Lodi stands on the right bank of the Adda, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge.

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The great article of trade is Parmesan cheese, which is almost wholly made in the district round Lodi, and employs the milk of more than 30,000 cows Napoleon gemen a great victory over the Austrians here in 1796. Cremoner on the left bank of the Po, has some manufactures of s.lk linen, cotton, and mustard. It was once celeprated for its violing but that manufacture has decaved Parma, the capital of the duchy of Parma, is estacted on a small river of that name, a tributary of the Po Brescia, on a feeder of the Oglio, is noted for its fire-arms and monworks, but it derives its chief interest from the fine Roman remains found here. Garda stands on the lake of the same name the clive is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. Lake Garda is the largest in Italy and there is a good deal of trade upon it. Mantua is built on two islands formed by the Minero. and is surrounded with marshes. Its natural and artificial defences are so strong that it is considered impregnable The trade, which is not important, is chiefly in the hards of the Jews, the principal article of trade is suk. Mantua was the birthplace of Virgil, Modena stands in a low fertile plain between the Secchia and the Panaro Ferrara stands near the south bank of the Po At one time it is said to have had a population of 100,000, but now it everywhere exhibits signs of decay. The house in which Ariosto resided, and the cell in which Tasso was imprisoned, are still pointed out Adria stands on a small stream between the Po and the Adige. It was formerly a commercial port of considerable importance, but now, owing to the mud brought down by the Po and other rivers, it is above fifteen miles from the coast.

RIVERS OF ASIA.

THE OBL.

Basin.—The Obi rises in the Altai mountains, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction past Barnaul and Tomsk, is joined by the Iritah. This feeder rises in Dzoongaria, and passing through Lake Zaisan, flows north-west past Omsk, and dreevers the Ishim and Tobol. The Obi, after its junction with the Iritah, flows north-ward, and emptese itself into the Gulf of Obi, after a course of about 2800 miles. The area of the basin of this river is about 1,285,000 square miles.

Towns.—Barnaul, Omsk, Petropaulovsk, Tobolsk, and Berezov.

Barmand, at the foot of the Altei chain, is the centre of one of the principal mining districts of Siberia. Omed is the capital of Western Siberia, and has a population of about 11,000. Peto porulosk, on the Ishim, is a strongly fortfield place. Tobolsk, at the junction of the Tobol and Irisia, is the largest town in Western Siberia, and the chief centre of its trade. Its population is 16,000. Bereou as the centre of one of the districts to which exiles are sent. Irkutsk is the centre of the other district. It has been estimated that 10,000 carles enter Siberia annually

THE YENESEL.

Basin,—The Yenesei rises in the Altai mountains, and flowing northward, is joined by the Angara. The Angara

assues from Lake Baikal, which has an area of 15,000 source miles. Into this lake falls the Selenga, a stream coming from the south, on which stands several important towns. From the junction with the Angara the mam stream flows almost due north, and being augmented by the Upper and Lower Tungouska, empties itself by a broad estuary after a course of nearly 3000 miles.

Towns,-Krasnojarsk, Karakorum, Maimatchin, Kia-

Lhta, Selenginsk, Irkutsk, and Yeneseisk.

Krasnojarsk, in the Altai mountains, is a great mining centre Karakorum, in the upper part of the Sclenga, was the birthplace of the famous Ghengis Khan, Maimatchin and Fighlia are great places of trade: the former is a Chinese town, the latter a Russian one. The trade between them is carried on by barter only, the Russians exchanging furs, skins, leather, and ivory, for tea, silk, and porcelain. Selenginsk has considerable trade in salt. Irkutsk is the largest and best built town in Siberia. though the houses are mostly of wood. It is the capital of Eastern Siberia, and has a population of 18,000. Yenesessit, a little below the junction of the Angara, is not a place of much importance

THE AMOOR.

Basin.-The Amoor is formed by two streams, the Chika and Argun, both of which rise in the mountains lying to the south-east of Lake Baikal. The united stream flows south east through forests of oak, cedar, and pine, and at length reaches the confluence of the Songari. The river now turns to the north-east, and is joined, on the right bank, by the Usuri, which flows from Lake Kinka. The Amoor empties itself into the Gulf of Tartary, after a course of 2500 miles; the area of its basin is about 500.000 square miles

Towns.—The chief towns are Sagalien-cola, Kırıncola, and Nicolayevsky.

Sagahen-oola is a Chinese town of some importance near the junction of the Saga. Kurinoola stands upon a branch of the Songar. Necolayevsky is a Russian town of recent origin, but of great military and commercial importance,

THE HOANG-HO AND YANG-TSE-KTANG.

Basin.—The principal rivers in China are the Hoangho, or Yellow River, and the Yang-tse-Kinng, or "Son of the Ocean." These rivers rise in the central tableland of Asia, and, forced by mountains to separate, the distance between them at one time exceeds 1000 miles. But they afterwards again approach each other, and their mouths are not more than 100 miles apart. The Hoang-lo brings down large quantities of mid, which colours the neighbouring ocean and decreases its depth. The Yang-tse-Kinng is the larger of the two rivers, and has a length of nearly 2000 miles, it is the great commercial highway of China Both rivers are subject to numdations The tide is felt up the Yang-tse-Kinng for a distance of 400 miles. Several important lakes are connected with the basin

of these rivers The largest of these is Tunting-hoo, which is 200 miles in circumference, and supplies an important feeder of the Yang-tse-Kang, About 200 or 300 miles further down the river is the Po-yang-hoo, surrounded by picturesque and finely-wooded hills. The Tar-boo, which hes south of the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kang, is still more beautiful in its scenery. The Hong-tse hoo lies between the two rivers.

The Great Canal of China commences at Hang-choo, and, running northwards, passes Lake Tan-hoo, crosses the Yang tse-Kiang, and Hoang-ho, and terminates at a point on the Be-ho River. Its total length is about 650 miles The Eu-ho is navigable and unites with the Penho, which is also maygable, and thus there is water communication between Hang-choo and Pekin, across ten decrees of latitude.

Towns.—Pekin, Nankın, Shanghae, and Hang-choo. Pekin, the capital of the Empire, lies a short distance from the banks of the Per-ho. It has a population of about 2,000,000. Nankin, the former capital, stands on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and is one of the principal seats of the silk, paper, and cotton manufactures Skanghar is the second port in China, and is the chief outlet for the country traversed by the Canal and the two great rivers. The exports are silk, tea, porcelain and cotton, the imports are principally opinim, sugar, birds' nests, and manufactured goods. Hang-loo, at the terminas of the Grand Canal, is noted for its silk manufactures. It has considerable trade, and the population is said to amount to 1,000,000

THE CANCES

Basin.—The Ganges rises from under a low arch called the "Con's Mouth," at the base of a mass of frozen anow about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. It flows at first south-east, until it is joined by the Jumna, which is increased by the Chumbui flowing from the Vindhya Mountains. The Ganges now flows to the cast as far as Rajmahal, receiving on the left bank the Gogra, Gunduck, and Cosah, and on the right, the Sone. The river now turns to the south and empires itself, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal. Its total length is about 1500 miles

The Delta of the Ganges begins about 200 miles from the sea, the part bordering on the sea is called the Sunderbunds, and is a track covered with jungle and inhabited by tigers and crocodiles. The valley of the Ganges, which belongs to the Tertiary formation, is exceedingly fertile and populous. In the upper park, which and other kinds of European granz are produced in abundance, while on the south rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar are the chief productions. The Ganges, as well as its tributance, is navigable almost to the foot of the mountains, and the busy seem which it daily exhibits together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other iver in the world.

Towns.—Hurdwar, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpoor, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Calcutta.

 $\dot{H}ardwar$ stands upon the Ganges just where it enters the great plain of India. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and large annual fairs are held here, when animals from all parts of the globe, as well as goods from England, France, Arabia, Cashmere, and China are exposed for sale. Meerut stands on a plain between the Ganges and Jumna; it is an important military station, and here the Indian mutany first broke out Della, on the Jumna. was the ancient capital of the Mogul empire, and at one time it is said to have had a nonulation of 2,000,000. It carries on considerable trade with Cashmere and Cabool by means of caravans. Agra, on the right bank of the Jumna, was once a place of considerable importance. It has no modern edifices of any note, but some of its ancient structures are of great magnificence, especially a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan, which is said to have cost three millions sterling. Caumpoor, on the Ganges, was, previously to the revolt in India, one of our most important military stations. It is namfully associated with the name of Nana Sahib Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumpa and Ganges, is an important military depôt, and one of the sacred bathingplaces of the Hindoos.

Benares, the most holy city of the Hindoos, stands on the left bank of the Ganges. "It is the great mart where the shawls of the north, the diamonds of the south, and the muslins of Dacca and the eastern provinces centre; and it has considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own." Lucknow stands on the right bank of the Goomty, a feeder of the Ganges It has a very picturesque appearance, and the scenery around is pleasing. Patna, on the right bank of the Ganges at its junction with the Gunduck, has no manufactures of importance, but large quantities of opium and saltpetre are produced in the neighbourhood Moorshedabad, on an affluent of the Ganges, has considerable trade, and some manufactures of silk and other fabrics Calcutta stands on the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea. It is the great outlet for the basin of the Ganges, and exports opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, rice,

raw cotton, and raw silk. The principal imports are metals, manufactured goods, salt, betel-nuts, and wine.

THE INDUS.

Basin.—The Indus rises in Thibet, near the source of the Brahmapootre, at an elevation of 18,000 feet. It flows at first north-west through lofty barren plains or deep mountain gorges: then breaking through the Himalayas it turns to the south-west and is joined by the Cabool. Its course is now almost due south until it is joined by the Punjund, which brings with it the waters of five rivers—Suilej, Baas, Ravee, Chench, and Jalium. The Indus now flows to the south-west, and at Hyderabad begins to form a delta, which occupies a space 130 miles in leight and breadth. The total length of the river is about 1650 miles

The basin of the Indus is very fertile, but wants cultivation, and produces coal, timber, octors, wool, silk, flax, salt, and wheat The navigation of the Indus is impeded by shallows and sandbanks, but a steam flotilla, consisting of flat-bottomed boats, is now being constructed expressly for the navigation of the river between Hyderabad and Moolan. Arailway is also being constructed between Kurrachee and Hyderabad, and another from Mooltan to Lahore and Amntsir

Towns,—Leh, Cabool, Peshawur, Cashmere, Amritsir, Lahore, Mooltan, Aliwal, Hyderabad, Tattah, and Kurrachee.

Leb, the capital of Middle Thibet, stands m a fine open valley about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an important centre for the trade between the Punjanb and Chima, and is a great mart for the sale of shawl wood Cobool, on a river of the same name, has considerable transit trade. caravaus proceed to Bokhara, Chima, India, and Porsia. Pedenœur stands on a fertile plain near the Khyber Pass. It is well situated for trade, and should the navigation of the India be improved, it will, no doubt, become an important entrepôt for the trade between India and Central Asia. Khyber Pass commences about ten miles west of Peshawur, and is about fifty miles in length. It has along the bed of a torrent, and is enclosed by precipies rising, in some places, to the height of 1000 feet. It was the scene of several severe conflicts during the Afighan war. Caskmers is the capital of the state of the same name. This is one of the "hills states" tributary to Great Britain. The soil is very fertile, and the valley is celebrated for its fruits and flowers, especially roses. Cashmere shawls are not in such great request as formerly

Amrutsir, near the left bank of the Ravee, is one of the first commercial cities in Northern India. It has considerable manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk, and is the great mart of the Punjaub Lahore, formerly the capital of the Sikh Monarchy, stands on the left bank of Rayce to the south west of Amritsir. Mooltan, one of the most angient cities of India, stands on the left bank of the Chenab. It has some manufactures of silks and cottons, and considerable trade with the countries west of the Indus It was at one time a strong fortress, and fell into the hands of the British in 1849. Almoal, on the left bank of the Sutler, has become celebrated from the victory gamed here by Sir Harry Smith, January 1846 The battle lasted three hours, and ended in the total defeat of the Sikhs Sobraon. Ferozepore, and Moodkee were also scenes of engagements in 1845-6. Hyderabad, the capital of Scinde, is situated on a rocky eminence about 200 feet high. It has some manufactures of cotton and silk Tattah, about 130 miles from the mouth of the Indus, was at one time a prosperous and populous city: it is now a decayed place; with some inconsiderable manufactures Kurrachee, the princural port on the coast of Scinde, stands on a low sandy shore almost destitute of vegetation. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the trade is important and increasing.

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

THE NILE

Basin.—The River Nile is supposed to have its source in the Lake Nyanza, the southern extremity of which lies about 3° south of the equator. The principal stream flowing into this lake, so far as is yet known, is the Kitangulé, which rises on the eastern slopes of the Mountains of the Moon On leaving the Nyanza, the Nile is about 150 vards broad, and, flowing to the north-west, it is joined by other streams which also flow from the Nyanza. Sweening round to the west it is connected with a smaller lake called the Luta Nzige, and then turning northward it is joined by the Asua, which probably comes from an eastern arm of the Nyanza. Below this point the Nile flows with a general direction to the north west, and is joined, on the left bank, by the Bahr-el-Ghazelle, which has been traced as far south as the equator At Khartoom the main stream is joined by the Blue Nile, which was at one time considered the principal branch of the river. The source of the Blue Nile, as Bruce discovered, (1770,) is in Lake Dembes, which has an area of 1500 square miles. Below Khartoom the Nile receives the Atbara, and then for the remainder of its course-about 1400 miles-the river receives no other tributary. Its bed is narrowed in by rocky ridges which run nearly to its delta, with one break only, and this circumstance, combined with the heavy rains which fall in the upper part of its basin, causes the annual mundation of Egypt. About twenty-five miles

below Carro, the Nile splits into two branches which enclose a delta having an area of 7000 square miles. The eastern is called the Damietta, and the western the Rosetta branch. The total length of the river is about 3000 miles.

branch. The total length of the river is about 3000 miles. Towns.—Khartoom, Sennaar, Berber, New Dongola, Derr, Thebes, Kenneh, Caro, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

Khartoom, the residence of the viceroy of Egypt, 18 a great rendezvous for slave caravans from the surrounding countries It has a population of about 30,000 Sennaar. now a decayed town, was once the flourishing capital of an independent kingdom. Going down the Nile from Khartoom we pass in succession Berber, a great slave mart, New Dongola, a thriving town, Derr, celebrated for its dates, and reach the borders of Egypt. noted for its magnificent ruins; Kenneh is famous for its pottery, and Cawo is the largest city in Africa, having a population of 300,000. To the south-west of Cairo is the small town of Ghizeh, near which are the three principal pyramids of Exypt Damietta, situated in the midst of rice fields, is the third town in Egypt, the population is about 20,000. Rosetta is a neat town, but not of much importance. Alexandria, lying a little to the west of Rosetta, is the centre of the foreign trade of Egypt, and was at one time the greatest commercial port in the world. The present population is about 60,000 Aboular Bay. where Nelson gamed the victory of the Nile, (1798.) has a short distance to the eastward.

THE NIGER.

Basin.—The Niger uses, under the name of Johba, in the mountains of Senegambia, and flows north-castward to Timbuctoo. Then turning to the south, it recoives several feeders, and emphass itself by a delta into the Gulf of Gunea, after a course of about 2500 miles.

Towns.—Sego, Jenneh, Timbuctoo, Sackatoo, Boussa. Sego is the place where Mungo Park first beheld the Niger (1795) Jenneh is the capital of a separate state, and the seat of considerable trade. Timbuctoo is a large

town standing about eight miles from the banks of the river. It was formerly the centre of great traffic, and is still a considerable place. Sackatoo, on a feeder of the Niger, is an important town, with a population of 20,000 Here Captam Chapperton died, (1825) Boussa was the scene of Mungo Park's death, (1855)

THE ZAMBESI.

The Zambesi probably has its source in Lake Tanganyika, which is about thirty miles long, and from thirty to forty miles broad The river at first flows south-west, and is joined by the Leeba, which flows from Lake Dilolo Near the junction of the Leeba and Zambezi stands Labonta, and thence southward to the junction of the Chobe extends what is called the Barotze valley, remarkable for its fertility. A little below the confluence of the Chobe are the Victoria Falls, one of the greatest natural curiosities of Africa. These falls are caused by an immense crack in the rock which forms the bed of the river; and into this fissure the Zambesi, which has here a breadth of 1000 vards, pours its waters The river now flows to the north-east, and being joined on the left bank by the Kafue. is continued almost due westward across the coast range of mountains Below Tete, which is 300 miles from the sca, the river is perfectly navigable. Further down the stream is Senna, a decayed place, though once the capital of the Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa. About thirty-five miles below Senna, the Zambesi is joined by the Shire, which issues from Lake Shirwa. This lake is about 200 miles long, and about 50 broad. A short distauce to the north hes the Nyassi, of which very little is known. The Zambesi empties itself into the sea at Omllimane, after a course of about 2000 miles.

THE RIVERS OF AMERICA.

THE ST LAWRENCE.

Basin,-The St Lawrence receives different names in different parts of its course. It rises under the name of St Louis, a little to the west of Lake Superior, and near the sources of the Red River and Mississippi Between Lakes Superior and Huron, the river is called St Mary: between Huron and Erie, the St Clair and Detroit, and between Erie and Ontario, Niagara. Here occur the magnificent "Falls of Niagara," where the water, precipitated over rocks 150 feet high, amounts, it is computed, to a hundred million tons per hour. After leaving Lake Ontario, the river takes the name of St Lawrence, and flows in a north-easterly direction until it enters the Gulf of St Lawrence. In this part of its course it receives in succession the waters of the Ottawa, the Richelieu, the St Francis, St Maurice, and Saguenay The Ottawa is about 400 miles long, and abounds with islands and cataracts the scenery in several parts is very beautiful. The Richeheu flows from Lake Champlam. The St Francis, which is also a right-bank feeder, flows through a district of extreme beauty and fertility. The St Maurice, or Three Rivers, has a course of about 200 miles tis banks are high and rocky, but clothed with magnificent trees Saguenay assues from Lake St John, and falls into the St Lawrence after a course of about 100 miles. The total length of the St Lawrence is about 2000 miles

The basin of the St Lawrence is said to embrace an area of 500,000 square miles, and to contain half the fresh

water on the globe The rocks are principally of the primary formation, the scenery is in many parts very beautiful, and important minerals are found in abundance. Gold, silver, lead, tin, and copper are found to the north of Lake Superior; iron is found to the northward of the Saguenay, and in the neighbourhood of Lakes Erie and Ontario, marble also is abundant

Towns.-Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Os-

wego, Burlington, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec.

Ruffalo, at the east end of Lake Erie, is a rising commercial town. A railway has recently been opened between this place and Goderich on Lake Huron, and by this means there is communication between Huron. New York, Boston, and Portland, Hamilton, on the southwestern extremity of Lake Ontario, is the seat of an active and thriving trade. Toronto is a handsome well-built town, with an excellent harbour. Kingston, at the outlet of the lake Ontario, has considerable trade In the neighbourhood is Navy Bay, the principal British naval station on the lakes. Oswego, on the south shore of the lake Ontario, in the United States, is a thriving place, by means of the Oswego and Erie canal, it is connected with the river Hudson. Burlington is a town beautifully situated on Lake Champlain. The south end of this lake is connected by a canal with the Hudson.

Montreal is strated on an island at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lavrence It has important manufactures of hardware, cuttlery, and sledges It is the second port in Canada, and has also considerable trade with the United States and with the Fautson's Bay Company. This company was established in 1670, for the purpose of trading in the skins of fur animals. Its operations extend not only over British America, but also over Oregon, Russan America, and the Sandwich Islands The trade is curried on by barter, the standard of value being a beaver skin; twenty of these skins are worth a musket. The company commands the services of 3000 agents, and gives employment to 100,000 Indians

Ottawa, or Bytown, is situated on a river of that name, at its junction with the Rideau Canal, which connects it

with Lake Ontario. The town is rapidly increasing, and is dependent chiefly on the tumber trade. It is contemplated to make it the future seat of government for Canada. These Rusers is situated at the junction of the St Maurose with the St Lawrence. It has considerable lumber trade and valuable iron-works Quebec stands on a triangular piece of ground at the confluence of the St Charles and St Lawrence. It is strongly fortified, and has been termed the Gibraltar of America. Its trade is very extensive.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Basin.—The Mississipp (Father of Waters) rises in the lake Itasea, a beautiful sheet of water, about eight miles in extent, lying among pine-clad hills, at an elevation of 1300 feet. Just below the falls of Sk Anthony, the Alississipp receives the Sk Peter's river. It then continues south, and receives in succession the Wisconsin, Iowa, Des Momes, and Illinois before it is joined by the Missiscip. The Mississippi is here a river with clear blue water, and contains numerous slands.

The Missouri (mud river) rises in the rocky mountains at about the same parallel as the Mississippi, after flowing to the north-east it is joined by the Yellowstone united stream now flows through a fine open prairie, and turns south-east, receiving the Platte, Kansas, and Osage At the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, each river is about half a mile broad. The combined stream has the same width, but increases in velocity. It now rushes on. constantly washing away its banks and changing its bed. until it is joined by the Ohio This tributary is formed by two streams which rise in the Apalachian mountains and unite at Pittsburg. Then flowing through a fertile and beautiful country, and having received the Wabash. Cumberland, and Tennessee, it pours its green waters into the Mississippi. This river now flows through a welltimbered plain, which increases in width as it approaches the Gulf of Mexico. The Arkansas, which joins the main stream on the right bank, flows through a dry sandy district Still nearer its mouth the Mississippi is joined by the Rid River The length of the Mississippi is about 4400 miles. The area of its basin is estimated at a million and a quarter square miles.

Towns.-Iowa Jefferson, St Louis, Pittsburg, Cincin-

natı, Natchez, and New Orleans

Ioua is a handsomely laid out town on a river of the same name Jefferson stands on the right bank of the Missouri, at the confluence of the Osage. St Louis, at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, is well situated for commerce, and is the principal western depôt of the American Fur Company Of late years its progress has been very rapid. its population at present will not fall far short of 100,000 Pittsburg is situated in the midst of valuable coal mines, and is the Birmingham of America Cincinnate is a handsome town, and has considerable trade by means of river, rail, and canal It has a population of 10,000 Natchez stands on the left bank of the Mississmil about 200 miles above Orleans It is a great cotton mart, has oil-mills, and an extensive and increasing trade. New O. leans stands on the delta of the Mississippi, in the midst of a flat swamp. In spite of its unhealthy situation, the trade is immense. In 1852 the total value of products received from the interior exceeded £21,000,000. There consisted chiefly of cotton, grain, bacon, beef, coal, and hides

THE AMAZON.

Basin.—The Amazon, or Maranon, is formed by the punction of the Tungarqua and Ucayah. The former rises in a small lake on the table land of Raso, within early miles of the Pacific: the Apurumae, which flows into the Ucayah, rises ninety miles west of Lake Titusca After the junction of the two streams, the Amazon flows to the cast until it empties itself into the Atlanta. The principal feeders, taken in order, are the Napo, Japura, Parus, Negro, Madetra, Topajos, Xingu, and Tocantins. The Bio Negro is about 1500 miles long, and one of its bruches, the Casquiare, communicates with the Ormoco.

Between the junctions of the Negro and Madera, the Amazon is about three miles broad, and its width gradually increases towards the sea. The Madera is about 2000 miles long, and flows through an immense forest. The head stream of the Madera, the Rio Grande, rises within three miles of one of the feeders of the Paragony. About 100 miles from its mouth the Amazon throws off a branch which encircles the island of Marajo - where this branch enters the sea it is called Rio Para. The mouth of the Amazon is 180 miles wide, and his the island of Cavana in the centre marking its extreme limit. the total length of the Amazon is about 4700 miles. The basin of the Amazon methods and a 25,000,000 source miles.

Towns.—Cuzco, Mato Grosso, Rio Negro, Obydos, and

Cuzco stands in a wide valley between the Apurimac and Urabamba, about 11,300 feet above sea-level. The houses are well built, and there are several remains of structures erected by the Incas amongst others, the fortress is especially worthy of note There are some ' manufactures of cotton, woollen, and leather. Majo Grosso, or Villa Bella, stands on an affluent of the Madeira It is surrounded by plains which are annually inundated the principal trade consists in cattle and horses Rio Negro, near the junction of the river of that name with the Amazon, has some manufactures of cotton and tiles. Obudos is very regularly built, all the streets centring in a large public square : it exports cacao and cotton. Para is situated in the middle of a fertile plain, and is one of the best built cities in Brazil . the principal articles of export are cacao, caontchoue, cotton, and timber

THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

Basin.—This river is formed by the junction of the Parana and Uruguay The Parana receives the Paraguay, which irses about fourteen degrees south lattude, and flows, through a swampy district called Lake Xarayes. At the town of Asuncion it receives the Pileomayo, one of the affluents of which rises within three miles of the upper course of the Madeira Just before join the Paraguay receives the Vermejo.

If the Parana rises in the table land of Brazil, about 1.20 filled From the Arlantice, in its course it separates Brazil and La Piata from Paragury. "From Correntes the united river, now from one and a half miles to two in byyoth, flows through a vast chunnel, much broken by islands, overrun with trees, and subject to immadations." After receiving the Salado, the Parana separates into

many branches and enters the estuary

The Uruguay is about 800 miles long, and rises about seventy-five miles from the Atlantic. It flows at first sevent, and then south, separating the states of La Plata from Brazil and Banda Oriental: its principal feeder is the Negro Its clear blue water may be distinguished from the muddy waters of the Parana for miles after it has entered the same estuary.

The estuary of the La Plata is 180 miles long, and about 130 miles unde at its mouth. The coast on the north is rocky, on the south, low. Owing to the variability of unds and currents, navigation is difficult. The total longth of the river thus described is about 13½ miles. The area of the basin is about 1,250,000 square miles

Towns.—Assumption, Corrientes, Santa Fc, Bajada, Buenos Avres, and Monte Video

Assumption, or Asuncion, is ill built, but has a healthy climate. There is considerable trade in tobacco, timber, bides, sugar, and Paraguay tea, great quantities of this

hides, sugar, and Paraguay tea. great quantities of this tea is grown in the surrounding distincts. Correntes is agreeably situated on elevated ground, and has considerable trade. State Ne was once a place of considerable trade and importance, but its prosperily has departed. Bejada, on the opposite side of the Parans, has considerable trade, and provisions are abundant and cheap Buene Ayres, at the head of the estuary of the La Platu, is built with great regularity and neetness. "Almost every house has a garden before, and another behind, and many have balcomes, with lattice-work for containing shrubs and flowers." It has great trade, but the harbour is bad. To

the west are the pampns swamming with cattle, and hence the principal exports are beef, indees, skins, tallow, and wool. Monde Fideo is situated on a gentle elevation, and is strongly defended. It exports hides, tallow, and beef; and imports cottons, woollens, hardware, flour, wine and salt The climate is, upon the whole, healthy, and the surrounding country ferbly

THE END.





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